



We are showing now some magnificent patterns in imported spring Dress Goods. The styles are new and choice, and represent some rare productions from German and French manufacturers. Did you say it was a little early. Well we are always the first to show new goods. Importing these goods direct, you need not fear of seeing them in any other house in the city.

Bedford Corsets are to be worn again this spring, but they come to us in all styles, Wave line, Zig Zag, Diagonal and a variety of weaves. We show a rare value in a 40-inch Bedford Cord, medium shades at \$1, truly worth \$1.35.

Armulaire, a new weave, lovely style of goods, and all the newest shadings, \$1.19 yard. Cords, light ground, with colored cord stripes, 54-inch material, \$1.49 a yard.

English Cheverons, latest colors, \$1.43 yard. A very elegant dress can be made of those 58-inch Flannel Suitings, the price is low, \$1.19 a yard.

Diagonal Bedfords, solid ground, with colored diagonal stripes, a lovely material, \$1.29 a yard.

Received last week a beautiful lot of French Chailles, the patterns and designs are all new, 65c yard.

Light-weight Broadcloths for early spring wear, all shades, at \$1.39, worth \$2.

Another lot of those stylish English Cheviots at 50c yard.

But few things in Winter Dress Goods left, actual cost takes them now.

Remnants at about one-fourth regular price.

## Silks.

This department just opened yesterday.

100 pieces figured China Silks, new patterns and ahead of all previous purchases. If you have an eye for the beautiful, you should not fail to see them before they are picked over. Price \$1 a yard.

## Black Dress Goods.

The best selected stock in the south. All the latest styles and designs.

## Special Tomorrow.

10 pieces 42-inch black Henrietta, all wool, worth \$1, at 75c a yard.

29 pieces assorted figured Black Dress fabrics, regular \$1.50 value, \$1.13 a yard.

At \$1.19, Priestley's celebrated Black Silk Warp Henrietta, the \$1.50 number, tomorrow only.

## Hosiery.

25c pair—Gents' Half Hose, light weight and heavy weight, Shaw knit, the only sock made without a seam.

40c pair—Ladies' fast black, Lisle thread Hose, Richelieu rib, onyx dye, warranted stainless.

25c pair—Gents' fast black Half Hose, royal stainless dye, made of real Maco yarn.

25c pair—Ladies' fine quality, fast black Hose, ribbed and plain, onyx dye, guaranteed not to crock.

15c pair—Gents' unbleached Balbriggan Half Hose, spliced heel and toe, medium weight.

25c pair—Infants' very fine quality fast black Hose, plain and 1x1 rib, onyx and royal stainless dye, warranted not to crock.

## Gloves.

It will pay you to have your Gloves fitted at our counters. Our \$1 Kid Gloves, warranted, have no equal in the city.

## Cloak Department.

[Second Floor.]

New lot Spring Jackets, \$5.25 to \$15 each.

New lot Satine and Rep House Wrappers at \$2.25 each.

New lot Gingham Wrappers at \$1.69 each.

Cloaks at greatly reduced prices this week.



## Laces and

## Embroideries.

We show everything possible in this line from the plainest to the finest and costliest needlework. Elegant assortment of match sets for Infants and Children.

## Tomorrow:

1 lot of about 200 pieces Cambric Edging, 1 to 6 inches wide, 5c a yard; worth more than double.

1 lot fine Cambric Edging, 8 to 12 inches wide, 25c yard; worth 40c.

60 dozen Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, 7c each; same as sold at 12c and 15c a week ago.

## Blankets.

Money saved in buying Blankets, even if you don't need them this winter. Any pair in stock now at actual New York cost.

Atlanta people and its patrons from adjacent towns know that there has been for a number of years a vacancy here for just such a store as we have established, a store where every customer is treated alike, where they can be sure of receiving first-class and reliable goods at the lowest possible margin of profit, where every article is sold on its merits, and the old deceitful way of selling some well-known article below cost, and overcharging on other goods the value of which is not known to the customer, is discontinued and strictly forbidden, where everything is marked in the old plain figure style, and but one price made to both prince and pauper, rich or poor. Above all, we can save you on all classes of Dry Goods, Shoes and Carpets from 10 to 20 per cent. You ask how we do this? First, we buy for cash and discount all bills. This is a saving within itself, but enjoyed by but few merchants. Second, we import a great many goods direct, thereby saving the middle man's profit, and third, our store is conducted on a Department plan, and the great reduction in the price of help enables us to do business on a less per cent than our competitors. Our business is thoroughly systematized, and run on modern business principles. We are ever ready to compete and compare, and eager and able to demonstrate our advantages to every visitor to our counters.

## Gents' Furnishing

## Goods.

[First Floor.]

100 dozen Gents' 4-ply Collars, 39 different styles, warranted to wear as well as any 25c Collar made, 10c each.

4-ply linen Cuffs, 19c pair.

1 lot Gents' four-in-hand Ties at 19c, worth 50c.

1 lot teck and four-in-hand Scarfs, worth \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, to close at 75c each.

50 dozen unlaundried Shirts, good quality muslin, and linen bosom, at 25c each.

1 lot laundried Dress Shirts, in linen and pique bosoms, all sizes, worth from \$1 to \$1.75 each, choice 69c.

The best 50c unlaundried Shirt made, plaited and plain bosom, made of Utica Mills cotton, best 1900 linen bosom, reinforced back and front, patent facings, warranted perfect fitting.

Ladies' Lisle-thread Vests, all colors, at 25c; a regular 50c value.



## Shoe Specials.

673 pairs ladies' genuine hand-sewed, heavy sole boots, reduced from \$5 to \$3.50.

427 pairs Ziegler Bros.' hand-turned boots at \$2 pair, sold everywhere at \$4.

975 pairs misses' dress patent leather, spring-heel shoes, 11 to 2, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2 pair.

1,130 pairs ladies' dongola button boots, in opera and C. S., reduced from \$3 to \$2 pair.

## Carpets and Draperies.

Take the elevator to the third floor and see the wonderfully low prices we are making on carpets, draperies and rugs. We have no old stock, being in this line of business but a few months, yet everything must be reduced to make room for spring purchases.

Moquettes, worth \$1.25, at 90c yard.

Body Brussels, at \$1.15 reduced from \$1.50.

Tapestry Brussels, 65c and 75c, worth 90c and \$1.

All-wool Ingrains 65c, worth 85c.

All work done promptly and by first-class men.

We offer tomorrow 59 pairs fine Irish Point and Nottingham Lace Curtains, slightly soiled from show decorations, at just one-half value.

Choice line shades, poles, sash rods, etc., at special prices.

## Muslin Underwear.

[Second Floor.]

Children's Waists, good value, 12c.

Children's Drawers, hem and tucks, 5 to 9 years, 15c.

Children's Drawers, with ruffles of embroidery, and tucks, best quality muslin, 35c.

Children's Gowns, a bargain at 30c.

Children's Gowns, tucked yoke and finished with heading, 50c.

Ladies' Drawers, good muslin, 25c.

Ladies' Chemises, stitched band, 25c.

Ladies' Drawers, tucks and cambric ruffles, 35c.

Ladies' Chemises, corded band, 30c.

Ladies' Skirts, deep hem and tucks, 30c.

A complete line of Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers, 45c.

Another lot Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers of excellent material; well made and tastefully trimmed; special sale for Monday, \$1.23.

Crocheted Skirts, all colors and black, 75c.

Black Silk Skirts, with ruffles, \$6.50.

Ladies' Gowns, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, with sailor collar at \$1.49.

One lot Corsets, Erminie and La Franc, to close Monday at 30c.

One lot French worn (large sizes) and satine Corsets to go at 69c.

One lot French worn and C. B. Corsets, that were \$1.50 and \$2, now to be sold at 98c.

P. D. Warner's, J. B. Thompson's, Gem Fitting, R. & G. J. & C., and, in fact, all the most popular styles, constantly on hand.

## Notions.

Best Ivory Buttons, 3c dozen.

Best linen Thread, 4c spool.

Best steel Hair Pins, 100 in a box, 4c a box.

Genuine leather Purses, 22c each.

Solid-back pure bristle Hair Brushes, 32c each.

Genuine rubber Combs, 5c each.

Tooth Brushes, 7c each.

25c Lace Pins Monday at 8c each.

**THE FAIR**  
The Auction-Price  
Sale for Monday.

**THE FAIR**  
One Day More of the  
Auction-Price Sale.

Every Bargain Offered in Our

## GREAT AUCTION-PRICE SALE

CONTINUED FOR MONDAY,

## THE LAST DAY

In addition, we will put on sale, as special attractions:

52 pieces, all-wool Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, gray effects at 43c yard, former price 75c.

1,000 pairs of \$1.55 and \$2 Kid Gloves at 75c and 98c.

1,500 dozen gentlemen's Linen Collars at 7c, worth 15c.

1 lot of assorted styles of ladies' Handkerchiefs at 3c, worth from 15 to 25c each.

90 dozen felt table Scarfs at 48c, value \$1.24.

On Monday we will have special sales in Lace Curtains, China and Glassware, and Silk Departments.

Lace Curtains, 74c.

China Plates, 35c dozen.

Surrah Silk, 25c a yard.

Every bargain will be displayed on our counter.

Yard wide Bleaching, 5c.

## THE FAIR, JEWELRY

Where a child buys as safely as a man.

1866. 1892.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

## NEW GOODS.

We are now receiving new goods every day.

## OUR CARPETS

And Draperies for Spring are now ready for the trade. Designs are new and styles beautiful.

## FURNITURE.

Immense stock of new goods now being placed in our salesrooms, and will be ready this week for the trade.

We have also a nice line of Dress Goods---latest Paris novelties---just opened, and Italian Silks---the very choicest things in any market.

See our New Goods this week.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

THE FAIR

One Day More of the

Auction-Price Sale.

Every Bargain Offered in Our

GREAT AUCTION-PRICE SALE

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1,000 pairs of \$1.55 and \$2 Kid Gloves at 75c and 98c.

Weather Reports,  
with map, posted  
daily at our corner  
window.

## SUPPOSE

You were offered \$25 for \$15? You'd take it, wouldn't you? Or \$20 for \$15? You wouldn't hesitate long, either. Or even \$18 for \$15? We think you grasp that. Well, that is exactly what we are doing now.

Suits that represent in actual value \$18, \$20, \$25 are now on our counter at \$15.

Overcoats that were considered by good clothing buyers excellent offerings at \$20 to \$25 are included now in our great

## \$15 SALE.

We're as ready to show to "lookers" as buyers. For "lookers" become buyers when they see these goods.

All our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 Scarfs in our window at 99c.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

THE

Freeman &

Crankshaw

STOCK OF

## JEWELRY

Is Now Offered at

Greatly

Reduced

Prices.

Must be Sold at Once.

feb7-d1w T. D. MEADOR, Manager.

## MANHOOD!

How Lost! How Regained!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF.

Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PRE-MATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 80 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only \$1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements from the PRESIDENT of the Press and



## NAPOLÉON.

How He Looked at Different Stages of His Life.

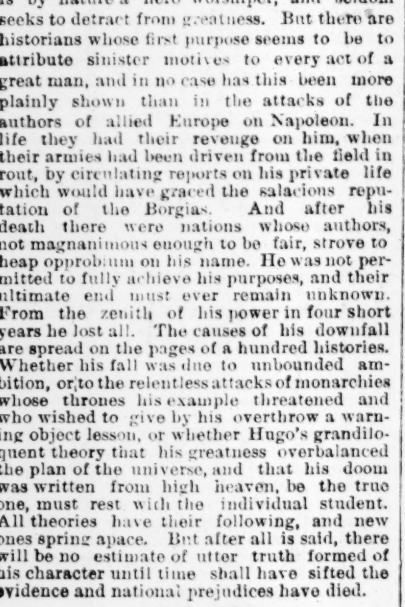
FAMOUS PAINTINGS BY GREAT ARTISTS.

His Illustrated Career as Found in the Paintings and Engravings of the World.

There is no face in the civilized world which is so well known as that of Napoleon Bonaparte, and certainly none which attracts the attention so surely. Whether it be a painting, or an engraving, or a newspaper illustration, the minute the eye detects it, it pauses there.

It would make an interesting study to arrange a life of Napoleon as told by the artist. The life of no man has ever been illustrated so thoroughly, from the time when first attracted the attention of the world to the day when, with every demonstration of a nation's grief, his ashes were placed to rest beneath the dome of the Invalides.

The brush of the artist has been more just to him than the pen of the historian. An artist is by nature a hero worshiper, and seldom seeks to detract from greatness. But there are historians whose purpose seems to be to attribute sinister motives to every act of a great man, and in no case has this been more plainly shown than in the attacks of the authors of allied Europe on Napoleon. In life they had their revenge on him, when their armies had bested him in the field in rout, by circulating reports on his private life which would have graced the salacious reputation of the Borgias. And after his death there were nations whose authors, not magnanimous enough to be fair, strove to heap opprobrium on his name. He was not permitted to fully achieve his purposes, and his ultimate end must ever remain a subject of speculation. From the zenith of his power in four short years he lost all. The causes of his downfall are spread on the pages of a hundred histories. Whether his fall was due to unbounded ambition, or to the relentless attacks of monarchies whose thrones his example threatened and who wished to give by his overthrow a warning object lesson to whoever might follow him, or to the fact that his greatness overbalanced the plan of the universe, and that his doom was written from high heaven, he the true one, must rest with the individual student. All theories have their following, and new ones spring apace. But after all is said, there will be no estimate of utter truth formed of his character until time shall have sifted the evidence and national prejudices have died.



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. From this it is but a step to the Emperor Napoleon, as painted by Gerard, with the imperial robes around him, and the laurel wreath on his brow. It is Napoleon at the height of his career—emperor of the French and conqueror of Europe. It is not an expressive face that the artist has caught, and has too much of the quiet, picture-gallery look about it. How different from the following picture of the emperor, which has all the expression of that face which rises in the mind involuntarily at the mention of his name—the bold, clear glance, firm lips, projecting eyebrows, slightly down-turned at the corners, and the determined expression of the chin, with the thought of the man over all, as if the destinies of nations were on his mind. It is the Napoleon of



GENERAL BONAPARTE. It was in 1803 that the first portrait given here was printed. It is by Gerard, and there is little trace on the handsome features of the grave state cares and serious strains of the last five years. It is a handsome, thoughtful face, with the trace of youth full on it, and one never tires looking at it. There is none of the tendency to caricature which is conspicuous in later portraits, and, while the features are the same as in later life, it is not the Napoleon the world knows. It was thus he looked during his early life in Paris, when his impetuous and haughty manner and indifference to the flattery of women made him some lasting enemies among the brilliant dames of the French capital.



THE FIRST CONSUL. The second picture is by Insay, and is copied from a painting representing the first consul walking in the park at Malmaison. He is painted in full uniform, with his right hand thrust cavalierly into his waistcoat vest—a position so common to him. Beyond this characteristic position, and the cocked hat, there is little striking in the picture, but it can be reproduced in a cut, but even here is noticed the nearer likeness to the Emperor Napoleon, which comes last. The boyish look is gone, and in its place is the mature expression of the man.



THE FIRST CONSUL. It is taken from a collection of Napoleonic souvenirs in the possession of the Fremont family. Other engravings confirm the accuracy of this expression, but there is something about it altogether foreign to most pictures of Napoleon. There is that which at once shows his alien birth. No native Frenchman could ever have looked like this. There is little trace of refinement in the suaveness, yet fierce expression; and yet there is in it a perfect expression of much of his character. Who would care to oppose or thwart the designs of such a man? Or who would dare familiarity with him, or willfully provoke his rage? It is no longer the face of the brilliant young general, who has burst upon the world

## THE "KING" OF PARIS

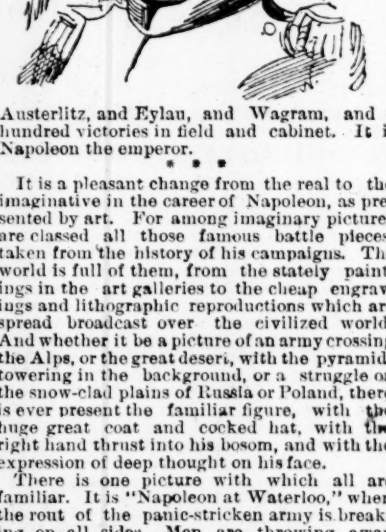
M. Alphonse's Successful Work—Placed in Office

BY NAPOLEON III, WITH THE DESIGN

Of Beautifying and Giving Increased Healthfulness to the City—Thirty Years He Has Labored in the Cause.



PARIS, January 25.—[Special.]—"The great success of M. Alphand's work in Paris was what all Paris said when on December 11th it followed to the grave the remains of its late 'king,' Monsieur Alphand, the man who in the last thirty-seven years has transformed the city, until by general consent it is the most beautiful in the world. It is safe to say that in the history of cities, there is not to be found another man who for so long a time has exercised so great power so unselfishly and so beneficently, as M. Alphand. The title of 'king' was no misnomer. The offices he filled, the power he exercised, the obedience he received, the influence he exerted, the devotion he inspired, he was every whit a king. Paris was his kingdom. He gave her life. For thirty-seven years, he was the king of the city. He worked without losing a day to increase the beautification and beauty of the city. In return, he became the obedient servant of the emperor, and he held in his hand all the departments of public works. Streets, parks, squares and gardens were under his control. He decided where they should be made, how they should be decorated, and what they should be. He controlled the sewers and waterworks. He was the final authority on all matters of public works. He was the projector and executor of the numerous historic and artistic undertakings which added to the interest and beauty of Paris. Nearly thirty thousand men were in his service. His work was his law, and most remarkable, it was a law honored and loved by all.



M. Alphand rose to the position he occupied at death by a combination of personal qualities and circumstances. He had tact, trained ability, singleness of purpose. He had as a friend the one man who was able to start him on his career, the emperor, Napoleon III. His position because all the rest of the Parisian world was enthralled by exciting politics or by war and the general enough to find somebody who would take the city without mixing with the general turmoil. Born at Grenoble, in southeastern France, in 1817, he was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées. When twenty-two years old he was sent to Bordeaux as engineer. Here he remained fifteen years. At this time the prefect of the department of the Gironde in which Bordeaux is situated was the afterwards famous Baron Haussmann. This prefect was closely associated with the young engineer, and learned to value highly his intelligence, his taste and his industry. But M. Haussmann did not remain in the Gironde. The second empire had begun. Napoleon III. called him to take the prefecture of the Seine, confiding to him at the time his desire that Paris should be transformed. Together they worked out an ambitious plan. But while the engineer who could execute it, Baron Haussmann remembered the young man at Bordeaux and in 1854 he called him to Paris as director of streets and parks.

The task which M. Alphand was asked to undertake was to make the most magnificent city in the world from a town with all the faults of the middle ages, with cramped streets, sans light, sans air. To accomplish it he must tear down the city, relay and rebuild it. He must himself to the work with tremendous energy. From 1854 to 1871, the end of the empire, he conducted the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, these beautiful parks to the west and east of the city, into either of which all Paris can pour itself in a half hour at a cost of 3 or 4 sous. Within the city limits he utilized the lands to make the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, the parks of Montsouris, Butte-aux-Cailles, and the Bois de St. Mandé. He handled not rhymes, but trees, not syllables, but flowers. His epics were great parks, his sonnets little squares. In this period M. Alphand established a fine system of nurseries and hothouses, from which the city is supplied with trees, and the parks and squares are ornamented the year round with a profusion of flowers and shrubbery. In 1871 the empire fell. The republic succeeded. Great changes were made in the personnel of the city, but M. Alphand remained. He had become an indispensable man. Several departments had been added to his original trust under the empire. Now he was made director of public works. By 1875 everything pertaining to the city of Paris was in his hands. Three years later, on the death of the engineer of waterworks and sewers, underground Paris was added.

From the time he began to serve the republic until his death he continued the work which he began under the empire. The changes he planned and directed were prodigious. Wretched quarters have been completely wiped out. Closed courts, where beggars and miscreants swarmed, have been turned into open squares. Damp hollows have been filled in and made beautiful building sites. The health of the city has been so improved that the average length of a life has been increased three years. The reputation of being the most healthy city in the world has been earned. Its street cleaning service has been made so perfect that there is not an alley or passage which is not swept and washed at least once a day. The streets have been filled with conveniences and comforts. All the changes made by M. Alphand have been handled with a profound regard for historic associations. No monument has been removed unless health and cleanliness demanded it. Likewise artistic effect has been considered at every step. No one who has seen Paris can forget the way which streets and boulevards have been arranged to afford fine approaches to the great public buildings and to give charming vistas of distant domes and towers. But it has not been the rebuilding of Paris alone which has made M. Alphand the idol of the Parisian populace. A Roman ruler found favor with the multitude by giving them bread and circuses and the South American potentates "make themselves solid" by establishing brass bands; so French governments have broken the rule, and M. Alphand made the exposition to the delight not only of France, but of the world. The Champ-de-Mars, which was chosen for the fair of 1889, was a barren and unsightly tract of land. There was opposition to the great feat being held there, but M. Alphand conquered everybody by his faith in his plans.

and indeed succeeded in inspiring everybody with his own enthusiasm. As in 1867 and 1878, he desired that permanent decorations and improvements should remain to the city. He succeeded so well that today the formerly unsightly space is known as the Champs Elysees of the Left Bank. And who will take M. Alphand's place? Nobody probably. He was an absolute monarch and he was jealous to a childish degree of any interference with his power. Those who worked under him were expected to obey implicitly. He would not divide power or even attempt to fit men to work independently in the departments. His kingdom falls to pieces without him. He has established no dynasty. It is as well that he did not. One man power does not exist without abuses. They grew into M. Alphand's misanthropic and the municipality loved him too well to attempt reform while he lived. The press and most thoughtful people believed that such concentration of power as existed in his case was a mistake, but were silent because it was M. Alphand. His king is dead. He will remain a solitary figure in the history of the Paris—with-out predecessors, without successors.

## A Big Profit

\$200 REALIZED ON AN INVESTMENT OF \$2

Mr. W. F. Elitzroth, an esteemed school teacher in the town of Morrow, Ohio, states his case so clearly that no comment is necessary, further than to say to those run down and out of health,

Go and Do Likewise  
"I feel that I must add my name to the list of those who feel grateful for benefit derived from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been worth \$100 a bottle to me in the following manner, viz: I have been teaching school for years. Last fall I became worn out and had no appetite, could not sleep at night, and became so debilitated that it was impossible to perform my duty as a teacher. I took effect in two weeks, but I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Within a week I was much better than I continued my school, and am still teaching. I have used two bottles and feel like a new man, and have over \$200 clear for \$2 spent for Hood's Sarsaparilla."  
—W. F. ELITZROTH, MORROW, O.  
Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Is the best blood purifier, the best strength builder, the best nerve helper. Give it a trial.  
Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.



DR. W. J. TUCKER treats successfully DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEY'S AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, producing such symptoms as sallow skin, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, flatulence, sour and windy risings, palpitation, shortness of breath, cold feet and hands, constipation alternating with diarrhoea, urine scanty and highly colored, wakefulness, despondency, irritability of temper, etc. These symptoms, when he associated, often lead to ulceration of the stomach and bowels, great emaciation, loss of strength and many other symptoms too numerous to mention.

DISEASES OF WOMEN  
Protrusion, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, dragging pains in the back, soreness in lower part of bowels, constipation, irregular appetite, great depression of spirits, emaciation, the flesh soft and flabby, these symptoms and many others, which gradually become aggravated, until the patient becomes hopelessly incurable.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM,  
such as piles, fistula, ulceration, fissure, etc., positively cured without the knife or pain. To all suffering from rectal diseases, who will come to Atlanta and stay a short time, Dr. Tucker will guarantee a cure.

Dr. Tucker also treats diseases of the nervous system and all diseases of the air passages, such as catarrh, asthma, bronchitis and lung troubles. Diseases of men, such as gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, nervous debility and blood diseases, can be cured in the shortest possible time. Patients treated successfully by correspondence. All correspondence confidential. PAMPHLET AND QUESTION LIST FREE. Address W. J. TUCKER, M. D., Piedmont Medical Institute, No. 9 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. nov29sun wk nrm

"MAMMYS"  
Amoskeag Brand Never Spills.



ATLANTA LUMBER CO.,  
Corner Humphries and Glenn Sts.  
ATLANTA, GA. feb 7dim

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of council an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in Baker street, from Orme street to near Hill. Said sewer is to be built of vitrified pipe and brick, at an estimated cost of \$1,000. Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of council an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in Irwin street from Jackson to Boulevard. Said sewer is to be built of vitrified pipe and brick, at an estimated cost of \$500. Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

## WHAT M. RICH & BROS. OFFER THIS WEEK.

Our big closing-out sale of Muslin Underwear still continues.

We have just received another large shipment of beautiful Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, Torchon, Smyrna, Italian Valenciennes, Platt Val., Point de Chine and all other new Laces.

## NEW SPRING WRAPS

are here. Come early before they are picked over.

We offer some great bargains from

## OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT

250 dozen Turkish Towels, 24x48 inch at 15c, worth 25c.  
500 dozen odd Towels, damask and Huck at 25c, worth 35 and 40c.  
200 dozen Doilies at 25c a dozen.  
150 Remnants Table Damask at half price.  
A few left of our \$1.25 11-4 White Spreads, worth \$1.75.

## OUR CARPET BARGAINS STILL CONTINUE.

A few Moquettes left at \$1, worth \$1.75; Lowell & Bigelow, 5-frame Brussels at \$1.10, worth \$1.50; best 5-frame Brussels at \$1, worth \$1.35; all-wool Ingrains 60c. All of the above goods made and laid in the very best possible manner.

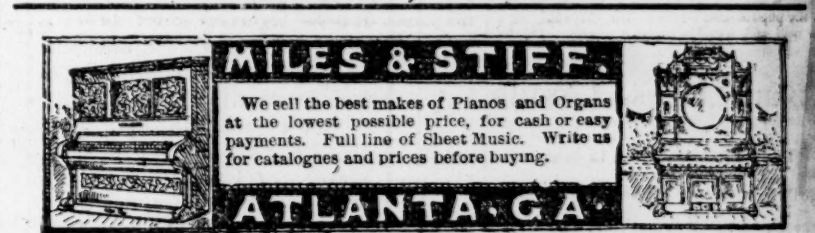
## BARGAINS! BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!

We have no space to quote prices. Come and see what we have to offer. We have consigned to us direct from the Turkish dealers of Constantinople a magnificent collection of Oriental Rugs at unheard-of prices, which we will display for the coming week. See our window Wednesday. Also a large and novel lot of Japanese Rugs in entirely new designs and colorings at less than import prices. Wait for our new Carpets and Furniture. Our stock will be a revelation this season, a display at once unique, novel and beautiful. Our prices are going to astonish the trading public this year when they see our lovely wares.

## M. RICH & BROS.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Draperies,  
54 AND 56 WHITEHALL, 14 TO 20 E. HUNTER ST.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



## THE VICTORIA

Is the popular Carriage of today. Am. now building three new and beautiful styles for the Spring. Have one finished after your own notion.

JOHN M. SMITH,  
122 WHEAT STREET.

## WATCHES. WATCHES.

At Greatly Reduced Prices at 69 Whitehall Street.

## A. L. DELKIN & CO.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

It is our intention to commence in the early spring to erect two or three stories on our bank corner. This property is 50x140 feet, and will have light and air all around. The improvements will be modern, with steam elevator and steam heating, and other necessary appliances. The two top stories will make elegant halls, as the top story will be furnished with skylights. The two stories and basement, now occupied by the Harrison Printing Company, will also be for lease. We would like to receive propositions from those who might like to rent this property, so that we can arrange it to suit them. We will give 5 or 10 years' lease. Call on

R. F. MADDOX, for Maddox & Rucker.

## MARSH, SMITH & MARSH,

SUCCESSORS TO

## MOORE, MARSH & CO.,

Pryor Street and Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

To Merchants Only: Having purchased at a great reduction the entire stock of the late firm of Moore, Marsh & Co., amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, we are now offering many desirable lines of goods at much less than actual cost of production. We are receiving daily large shipments for the spring season, and are prepared to offer the trade unusual advantages as well as the same liberal terms heretofore given by our old firm. We invite your early inspection with the assurance that the goods and prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

MARSH, SMITH & MARSH.

Atlanta, Ga., February 1, 1892.

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## FORECAST FOR SPRING

The Russian Blouse that Will Be Here  
with the Birds

TO SATISFY THE DESIRE FOR NOVELTY.

A New Outline that Promises to Become  
a Fancy of Some Importance.

Russian designs and thin fabrics will be asked to reconcile themselves in the spring garments. If there exists anybody naïve enough to wonder whether fashion ever staggers at incongruities, by this announcement they are answered. The French proverb, "Fashion is its expression, and every day sees the lamb and lion lie down together," the mujiks might stare some to see their blouses, which they wear of fur and merely turn inside out in summer, made up in gauze, but they won't know anything about it, any more than they know about the restless desire for novelty that sends us westerners to the ends of the earth for a new design, and persuades us to choose for our splendid fashion garden forms evolved out of the hard necessities of climate and poverty.

Well, why not Russian forms? Some of them are intrinsically beautiful, and as available to thin textures as to thick. Of the blouse this is certainly true. It is elementary in design. It is the Russian modification of the Greek chiton. We have fallen on nothing so good in a long time; let us take it and be thankful.

For weeks this blouse has been making its way to favor, and spring will see it in full bloom. It is a long, belted over-garment reaching nearly to the knee. It has no seams

at back or front, and is double-breasted or fastened invisibly. Sometimes the skirt is slashed twice in the front and twice in the back, but never in the middle of the back. The long sleeve wrinkles along the arm and is close at the wrist, and there may be a loose hanging undersleeve. The moisture of the hand is intended to produce variations upon it. She will at times cut it open down the front, over a long vest, and this will necessitate fitted seams in it. She will box plait the back, and she will make a turn-over collar, or one that lies flat and spreads out over the shoulders. Finally, the upper sleeve, which the peasant devised for warmth, she will slash and puff, and catch up about the shoulder, and transform into an ornament.

But if we are to believe that the blouse is not all of dress that will be Russian. Some of them go so far as to show patterns of a headless looking like a truncated cone set base upwards, but the hat importers have thus far failed to show advance samples of any such extreme. What we may perhaps believe is, that the devotee to fashion can spend best in the

native Russian costume with a remarkable amount of certainty that her time will not be lost. A fashion runs about two years, and as the Russian craze set in after France and Russia exchanged political compliments, not long ago, there is considerable time ahead for knowledge gained to be utilized.

According to rumors and prophecies, the spring girl at the top notch of fashion will look something like this. Her bell demitrain will have on it a fluffy silk border, reminiscent of the duchesse in fur, with bands above of galoon, in true Russian feathers, and it will flare very much at the bottom; her blouse will also flare at the bottom, like a bias edge of a skirt, and her collar will spread out over her shoulders and cut a horizontal wedge in her profile; the upper sleeve will flare out at the elbow, and the hat may cut the outline after the same man-

ner. The general effect of the whole will be a succession of flares. It will be confined at the waist by the costliest cinchure her pocket will buy, for the belt will be the fashionable jewel of the season.

Everything will flare—the skirt, the blouse, the sleeve, the collar, the hat. The flare is a part of the physiognomy of the coming style, just as a sheath-like effect was of the style heretofore; and if you want to be chic next

spring this is the expression you will have to cultivate. The flare is not Russian; there is no trace of any such lightness as indicates in the Russian mind. It is the soul of the French playing through the forms of the sturdier northerners whom they have, by adopting their costume, elected to flatter. Other motifs prophesied for spring have other sources. One of them is the loose swinging belt foreshadowed by Worth in his latest evening cloaks. The long street wraps of spring will, it is said, have a Watteau back, whose fullness will hang loose from the

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shoulders down to mingle with the folds of the skirt. A cape will be over the front and shoulders. This Watteau effect will also influence house gowns, as indicated last week, by shirring between the shoulders, and in evening gowns it is suggested by the knot of ribbon with long ends.

A new outline is to be noted that promises to become a fancy of some importance. The edges of capes, jackets and waists that extend below the belt line, instead of being cut of uniform length, are clipped down at back and front in a subtle ovoid outline. The form is good enough abstractly, but it is difficult to find any significance for it here, and the conservative woman will stick, for the present, to the more reasonable and always elegant uniform line.

Sleeves will be developed along the course already indicated in the winter costumes. They will be full at the shoulders rather than high, and they will wrinkle down the arm, just as do the sleeves of the Russian peasants. This is the ideal sleeve, such as an artist loves, and if one wants an artist's expression of it, they will find it in the pictures of Burne-Jones. To produce the effect the dressmaker will cut it at the top that is, a nodding old man or else she will gather it full along the inside seam, which is the only seam; or, better yet, she will cut it much longer than the arm and pull it up onto the lining and fasten it with a button on the inside.

The wool fabrics for spring yet and for a month on are to be seen only in manufacturer's samples. They lie between mysterious book covers and are drawn forth hesitatingly

for profane eyes. The facts are worth finding out, however, while they are still a secret, for they will aid an element or two to the character of the coming styles as well as be pointers for prospective shoppers.

Wrinkled surfaces have been feeling their way through the present season, and have gained a solid foothold. Therefore, wool crepe or crepon will be first choice in the spring fabrics. It is soft and fine, and its surface is as varied as the surface of wrinkles; it has the character of a wave, one choice sample of it looks as though it had been pressed down on a bed of ferns and retained the mold. It will be charmingly colored in two tones, one on the crepe, and the other in the depression. This fabric will be in tints for street, for house, and for evening wear. In colors there will be the usual tan or mode, not quite as yellow in cast as it is sometimes, grays, greenish blues, heliotropes, and pale gray-greens. Some have silk dots of contrasting colors. For street wear crepons will be made up with both velvet and bengaline.

The illustration shows a mode colored crepon, with blouse of velvet having a wide collar faced with crepon.

Challies will be the next fabric in importance. The best challie is a beautiful product. Unfortunately this best is produced at present only in a single factory in France, where alone, it is said, the chemical conditions are supplied to perfect it. You must, therefore, if you want perfect challie, have a French one.

Bedford cord is not new, but it has come to stay. It will take the place of ladies' cloth for early spring. It will be light in quality and the cords be but slightly raised. It will be colored in mixtures that hide the cord; also in lines that accent the cord; it will also be in grounds of plain color, with boucle lines of colored silk, and it will have scroll patterns in tones self-colored.

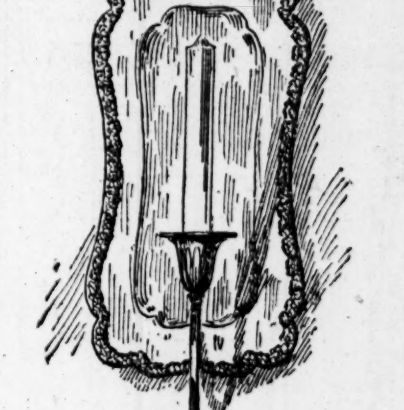
Camel's hair embroidered with silk dots will be among the fashions, and there will be one other exquisite motif that has spread over its dyed surface a white, translucent film, into which figures are wrought. French mixtures will be in two colors, or in two shades of the same color. There will also be Scotch mixtures.

There will be fabrics with a side band along one selvage, indicating the continuance of flat borders for ornamentation. These bands are of a darker shade, and have lines of silk worked into them.

A Holder for Artificial Flowers.

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BY CANDLE-LIGHT.  
Why a Woman Should Be Seen at Such a Time—Some Choice Candlesticks.



Until pretty women go out of fashion candlesticks won't. Nothing brings out all the prettiness in a woman's face and suppresses all that is unlovely, like the soft light of a waxen taper. And if that recommendation was not, of itself, quite sufficient, the candle

would have others, nearly as appealing, in the accompanying necessity of the candlestick. The candlestick is today, by all odds, the prettiest bit of bric-a-brac in the home.

The shops are full of their quaint arrays. There are candlesticks in glittering cut glass and silver, with many pendants that glitter like Mrs. Astor's diamonds, and cups that curl up in translucent water lilies or tulips. In Dresden china, with shepherdesses and their swains wooing each other under the curling arms of the candelabra, or set singly to guard one of a pair and left to cast languishing looks at each other from opposite ends of the dinner

table. The Delft candlesticks are tall and stately and remind you that they are very expensive and to be found only in the homes of the rich.

The Rookwood candlesticks are quaint in shape and decoration. There is no more quietly artistic ware in the market than the Rookwood pottery in its charming tints of olives and bronzes and yellow browns, shading out sometimes into salmon pink and cream white. The Rookwood candlesticks are all low and have trays, and the decorations are sleepy little children's faces or a nodding old man. Occasionally a bunch of poppies or a cluster of hop bells creeps in exquisite greens out of the red brown and bronze background.

The silver candlesticks are costly and splendid, and the bronze ones are costly and not splendid, but the real love of her who loves candlesticks as she does children, for themselves alone, goes out toward the corners of the chin, and the skin has an old, withered look far beyond my years—not yet thirty. Answer—You must have rest and sleep and fresh air. Use a gentle massage or stroking of the cheeks upward with the palms of the hands, doing this leisurely with rest every half dozen strokes until twenty-five have been made. Bathe the face with cold water in cool or tepid salt water and stroke them with palms wet in the brine, rinsing with fresh water. When the face is heated by the gentle friction, bathe it with cold water, and then with cold water, driving in an open carriage, the use of potash water (kept at soda counters), together with hot drinks and baths, are of special benefit.

Both there anything to prevent the veins in one's hands from looking large. Mine are so, but not from work or old age. Answer—Large veins show depression of the heart's force, and are a sign of general debility. Sleep, driving in an open carriage, the use of potash water (kept at soda counters), together with hot drinks and baths, are of special benefit.

A few weeks ago, a woman who haunts these antique shops like an envious ghost,

found an old snuffer tray in a corner. It had lost its family and was counted of no value whatever. But this young woman had grown wise in the ways of spending a little for a great deal. So she bought the snuffer tray for 25 cents. Then she took it to a man who repaired bric-a-brac and got him to solder on to it an old candle cup, that he happened to have, on a pretty curved tube. Then she polished the whole piece elaborately and hung it up against the wall in her little drawing room. It was a delightful bit of brass, a scone and a candlestick in one, and brought, as she is delighted to explain, out of a kerosene oil income.

HELEN WATKINSON.

TOILET MATTERS.  
Shirley Dare Tells How to Make the Skin Full and Smooth—Other Matters.

L. R. Louisville—Is there anything that will remove wrinkles and make the skin for the smooth? Answer—Keep the skin moist and clean, the first and last things in the day, by washing the face and throat with hot water and good soap, rinsing thoroughly with tepid water and using a warm towel. 2.—Keep the

air of the rooms moist by broad, shallow pans of water on the stove or heater. With furnace heat the fresh water is kept in the water pan daily. 3.—In hot rooms and in dry, parching weather, not uncommon in winter, moisten the face frequently with a sponge kept in a bowl of rosewater, with a teaspoonful of vegetable glycerine, and let this dry on the face. It is very refreshing and keeps the skin from shriveling. 4.—On going out windy days, use toilet cream for the cheeks and brow, with a touch of cold cream for the lips and edge of the nostrils. 5.—Steam the face over boiling water, not so close as to be uncomfortable or suffocating. Allow fifteen minutes for a bath of this kind, giving the tissues time to absorb the vapor. Twice a week is often enough, though it will do no harm and causes wrinkles faster to use the steam bath often. Time is worth something to most women. 6.—Use cerate at night until the skin regains its suppleness, and then use it whenever dryness and harshness of the skin is felt. 7.—Apply facial massage gently across the wrinkles as parts of the daily practice all the face

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is smooth, then occasional friction will keep it so. It is some trouble to keep the hands clean; it is also a care to preserve a pleasing complexion, and most women think it is worth the pains.

Dora—Kindly tell me something that will relieve me from pimples and blackheads. I have been troubled with them since I was ten years old and I am now seventeen. I should like to know what I should eat. Answer—It is hardly so much matter what you eat, as to exercise briskly four or five hours a day, to secure digestion. Still the principal cause of the beautiful English complexion, shared by princess and milkmaid, is the use of coarse brown bread altogether, and much cereal food. Avoid pork, four gravies and sauces, strong cheese and all hard pastry or underdone pastry of any sort, also waxy potatoes and milk porridges. Take a hot foot bath twice a week to improve the circulation, bathe with hot water and castile soap every night and change the underclothing nightly until the eruption is cured. Rub the person vigorously after the bath. The latest medical advice for blackheads is fomentations of hot water daily. Wash the face first with warm water and a little soap to remove greasy matter from the surface, and apply a folded soft towel dipped in water hot as the skin can bear. Wet it in the hot water as fast as it loses its heat, covering the face with a dry hot towel as the wet one is removed. This brings the blood to the sluggish glands and stimulates their activity, while it dissolves the greasy matter in the tiny sacs which form blackheads. This treatment is repeated three times a day, five minutes at each time, wiping with a soft, very warm towel, and avoiding very cold air for the next half hour. To chill the surface would drive the blood back from the opened cells and make matters worse.

Mrs. J. F.—The muscles of my face are getting flabby, with a tendency to sag at the corners of the chin, and the skin has an old, withered look far beyond my years—not yet thirty. Answer—You must have rest and sleep and fresh air. Use a gentle massage or stroking of the cheeks upward with the palms of the hands, doing this leisurely with rest every half dozen strokes until twenty-five have been made. Bathe the face with cold water in cool or tepid salt water and stroke them with palms wet in the brine, rinsing with fresh water. When the face is heated by the gentle friction, bathe it with cold water, and then with cold water, driving in an open carriage, the use of potash water (kept at soda counters), together with hot drinks and baths, are of special benefit.

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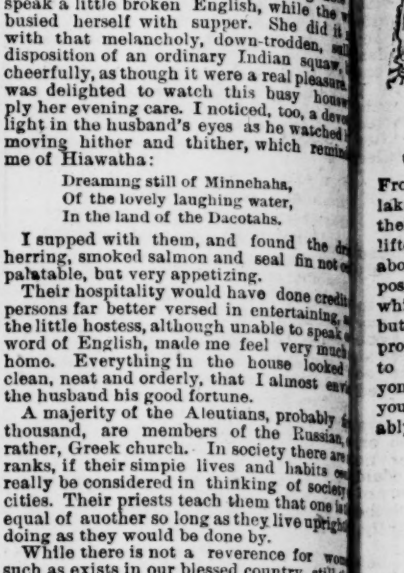
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Mrs. J. F.—The muscles of my face are getting flabby, with a tendency to sag at the corners of the chin, and the skin has an old, withered look far beyond my years—not yet thirty. Answer—You must have rest and sleep and fresh air. Use a gentle massage or stroking of the cheeks upward with the palms of the hands, doing this leisurely with rest every half dozen strokes until twenty-five have been made. Bathe the face with cold water in cool or tepid salt water and stroke them with palms wet in the brine, rinsing with fresh water. When the face is heated by the gentle friction, bathe it with cold water, and then with cold water, driving in an open carriage, the use of potash water (kept at soda counters), together with hot drinks and baths, are of special benefit.

Both there anything to prevent the veins in one's hands from looking large. Mine are so, but not from work or old age. Answer—Large veins show depression of the heart's force, and are a sign of general debility. Sleep, driving in an open carriage, the use of potash water (kept at soda counters), together with hot drinks and baths, are of special benefit.

A few weeks ago, a woman who haunts these antique shops like an envious ghost,

found an old snuffer tray in a corner. It had lost its family and was counted of no value whatever. But this young woman had grown wise in the ways of spending a little for a great deal. So she bought the snuffer tray for 25 cents. Then she took it to a man who repaired bric-a-brac and got him to solder on to it an old candle cup, that he happened to have, on a pretty curved tube. Then she polished the whole piece elaborately and hung it up against the wall in her little drawing room. It was a delightful bit of brass, a scone and a candlestick in one, and brought, as she is delighted to explain, out of a kerosene oil income.

HELEN WATKINSON.

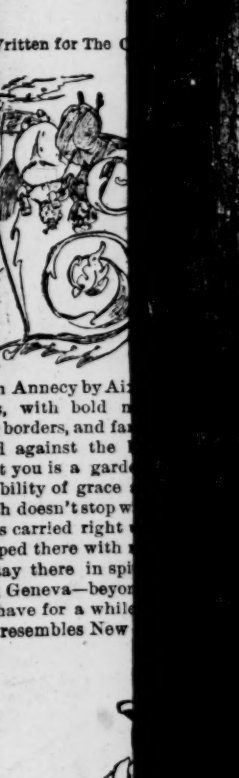
TOILET MATTERS.  
Shirley Dare Tells How to Make the Skin Full and Smooth—Other Matters.

L. R. Louisville—Is there anything that will remove wrinkles and make the skin for the smooth? Answer—Keep the skin moist and clean, the first and last things in the day, by washing the face and throat with hot water and good soap, rinsing thoroughly with tepid water and using a warm towel. 2.—Keep the

air of the rooms moist by broad, shallow pans of water on the stove or heater. With furnace heat the fresh water is kept in the water pan daily. 3.—In hot rooms and in dry, parching weather, not uncommon in winter, moisten the face frequently with a sponge kept in a bowl of rosewater, with a teaspoonful of vegetable glycerine, and let this dry on the face. It is very refreshing and keeps the skin from shriveling. 4.—On going out windy days, use toilet cream for the cheeks and brow, with a touch of cold cream for the lips and edge of the nostrils. 5.—Steam the face over boiling water, not so close as to be uncomfortable or suffocating. Allow fifteen minutes for a bath of this kind, giving the tissues time to absorb the vapor. Twice a week is often enough, though it will do no harm and causes wrinkles faster to use the steam bath often. Time is worth something to most women. 6.—Use cerate at night until the skin regains its suppleness, and then use it whenever dryness and harshness of the skin is felt. 7.—Apply facial massage gently across the wrinkles as parts of the daily practice all the face

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Written for The Constitution.

Copyright 1892.

**Royal**  
*Decorative flourish*  
**ABSOLUTE**  
WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SONS

# Powder

## ELY PURE

REOPHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.


he record with pride on his belt, and he walked briskly across the room, smiling in a vast and luminous way, like a harvest moon, and said he couldn't have done that when he

**Ladies, ask Druggist for Chastelien's Pills.**  
Boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take two  
All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrapper.  
do. in stamps for particulars, testimonials.  
10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.  
**Sold by all Local Druggists.**


debilitating weakness peculiar  
to women. It cures in a few  
days without the aid or  
publicity of a doctor.  
*The Universal American Cure.*  
Manufactured by  
The Evans Chemical Co.  
CINCINNATI, O.  
U. S. A.

# BILE BEANS

Cures bilious attacks, Constipation, Sick-headache, Malaria, etc. Great Relief for Colds, LaGrippe or Influenza. Mild, Positive, Economical. Testimonials and particulars free. mail—day sun we w n r m J. F. SMITH & Co., New York.



WHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS  
**PENNYROYAL** \* **PILLS**  
 DIAMOND BRAND



THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Pure, and reliable PILLS for sale. Ladies, and Druggists for *Whichester's English Diamond Brand* in Metal and solid metal tins are sent all over the world. Take no other kind. *Before* substituting and testing all pills in painted-boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. As Druggists, or send us for a sample for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies" in English, French, or Italian. 10,000 Testimonials. None False. **WHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, N. Y.** Sold by all Local Druggists.

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHERBORN & DODD, ATLANTA,



SARGE PLUNKETT.

Turning From the Towns to the Rural Districts.  
HOW TO GET TO FARM IS THE PROBLEM.  
It Must be Done and the Best Way to Do It is the Question to Engage the Attention of All.

It is settled that the people must return to the country.  
How is it to be arrived at?  
"We are too poor to move," is what they say.  
"The land owners rather have negroes on their places," is what is thought.  
"We couldn't live if we were there," is something more that is said.  
"And how are we to pacify the women and children on the change," is what is grinding the average poor mechanic.  
Now let us get in sympathy one with another, we Americans, is the advice of an old man.  
First, if the wife does not get in touch with the husband the family is gone, as a rule. The exception is in a few who have reversed nature and overshadowed the husband. I can't boast quite as much as I would like on this line, for the reason that it has always been a sort of hornet's nest in my household as to why there is not a heap of little Plunketts—I've been teased on this—but I can tell you, as a rule, that the husband and father is the dependence for success, and unless he has the sympathy and co-operation of his own household he's got a hard road to travel.  
The land owners must get in touch with the poor town fellow, too. I can tell you owners of thousands of acres that you have no notion how popular the "George theory" is getting to be in this free land. "Land is God-given and should be as free as air and water," is what they say—a bigger question than the abolition of slavery, if you don't mind.  
They get up movements to colonize the negroes," is the talk.  
"And the Swedes?"  
"And the Russian Jews?"  
"All nationalities, excepting the Chinese, are given opportunities that the poor American town man would jump at."  
The passage money that is paid out to bring families from across the ocean would set many a town family in a position to make a crop and become independent.  
I haven't got a thing against foreigners, there is none of us removed more than to the third or fourth generation from that condition, but it is my notion that it would be wisdom to get up great and numerous colonization schemes to settle the surplus of over crowded towns in homes of their own. A man with a home is a good citizen. A hungry mob is dangerous.  
The time is ripe for people to move from the towns back to the country. But there must be a sight of sacrifices and much charity. The poor town fellow is in a mighty bad fix and hates to acknowledge it. The truth is that he don't know how to pacify his folks on the change. There must be hard living and humility, mixed with a great deal of industry to overcome the stress that is upon us. Above all things the family must get in touch with one another, resolve to work together and to suffer together, and then they will rise together—for so sure as a family will get in touch and keep in touch just so sure will they rise. Its mighty hard to live poor and dress shabby, but the farther west you round is the nearest way home sometimes, and it is not what we utter but, nor what we expect to be that counts either for better or for worse—it is what you are right now, is the way you are sized, and as an old man with much experience, I can tell you it is better to live hard and dress poor for a season, to get a start upward, than to be forever in a strain and in poverty.  
Land owners are the ones to lend help and take interest in a scheme for the colonization of the town folks. There will be much advising and much difference of opinion as to just the way to do it, but it must be done. There has been too much anxiety about the "poor negro" to the neglect of the whites. The poor white man was crowded from the country by the negroes and now the negroes are going to crowd them back again. You only have to walk around the towns and notice who is doing the work to be convinced of this.  
And the women! I don't want to say anything about working women, and more especially, I don't want to associate them with the "poor negro" in downing the male workman, for eventually they will be downed themselves by the "colored ladies" educated in the free schools, but I do say, that:  
A system which gives the daughter work and makes a loafer of the son is bad.  
Especially do the women have a notion that the towns give them better opportunities. The drudgery of domestic affairs seem too irksome. They can keep neat at office work, don't have to run round in the dew nor sun to gather vegetables nor hunting eggs nor setting hens; their hands are soft and complexions fair, and, as for me, it is all right, I don't care if they get to riding straddle and "skinning the cat" in the gymnasiums, but its hard on the loafing brothers.  
But, to return to the question of getting the poor man out of town. Some farmers may take them as tenants, some will want them as wage hands, while some will just want to stand by and wait for the stress of the times to drive these laborers through the land to get away at any price and in any way. Some will complain that the town folks don't know how to work; some that they don't want to work, and others, that they will have such high-flying notions that the country couldn't hold them.  
There is no denying that there must be great changes in the notions of the modern young man. But they should be met in a spirit of charity by the land owners. It will be hard to teach these young men to pitch in and clean out a stable on the same principle that they measure off calves—that it is business, not humiliation.  
My word for it, the poor town man sees the handwriting on the wall, and he should be met with fairness tempered with charity.  
Let us see which alliance will be the first to take some poor fellow under its wing.  
SARGE PLUNKETT.

Rheumatism is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.  
Coming to Atlanta.  
McDONOUGH, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Numbers of our people continue to go to Atlanta every week, scarcely a day passing that the trains are not well filled with them. Indeed, McDonough evidently furnishes more passengers than any station on this end of the East Tennessee road.  
Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders your miserable. Carter's Little Liver Pills cure both.

A Georgia Inventor.  
Toccoa, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—J. F. Robinson, of Tallulah Falls, has invented a new kind of waterwheel by which very great power can be obtained from small streams of water on a moderate incline; so that little creeks can be utilized to drive machinery impossible with any other kind of a wheel. It reflects great credit on the ingenuity of the inventor.  
FRESTON'S HED AKE  
cures any headache—nothing else.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES  
TRADE MARK  
Quality First and Always  
We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfect Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses; finest made.  
KELAM & MOORE,  
Scientific Opticians,  
24 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

Every Month  
Many women suffer from Excessive or Scanty Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try  
Bradfield's  
Female Regulator  
A Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.  
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.  
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sold by all Druggists.



A CRUSHER.  
The use of poor materials in the line of painters' supplies for years past in Atlanta has been a crusher to pocketbooks, if not, in many instances, to the reputation of those doing the work. We are catering to that class of trade which appreciates the fact that "the best is the cheapest." In buying of us you are not confined to one line of goods, but have the benefit of our selections from all the most reliable factories in the country, made with the view of securing the specialties in which each manufacturer excels. MASONRY LIQUID MIXED PAINTS: Indisputably excel all other liquid paints in beauty and lasting qualities. On the other hand, Woolsey's Tinted Leads or paste paints unquestionably excel all others in beauty and utility. We shall continue to look out at all times for the best of each line, and ask the public to sustain us in this effort to serve them likewise. "Thine ool."  
SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS COMPANY,  
39 South Broad Street, Through to Forsyth Street,  
Opposite the Ryan Co.  
feb7-sun tues fri-sat

BRONCHITIS  
IS CAUSED BY A COLD  
which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of Bronchial Consumption  
and if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with  
SCHENCK'S  
PULMONIC SYRUP  
Which is Without an Equal for  
BRONCHITIS  
and for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.  
DR. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, should be in every home. Sent free. If you live, your policy will make you safer returns than an investment in anything else costing the same.  
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT  
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
January 1, 1892.  
Assets.....\$125,000,000  
Liabilities, 4 per cent.....110,000,000  
Surplus.....\$ 25,000,000  
Net business, written 1891.....\$25,000,000  
Assurance in force.....\$20,000,000  
The thirty-second annual statement will be issued hereafter, in the interval the foregoing figures will show approximately the chief item of the account.  
HENRY B. HYDE,  
President.  
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,  
Vice President.  
PERDUE & EGGLESTON,  
AGENTS,  
Gould Building, - - - Atlanta, Ga.  
feb7-11

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!  
If you want to insure your life, take no chances, but put your money where you know it will make you the best and safest return.  
IF YOU DIE, you leave an INDEBTABLE POLICY in the EQUITABLE. If you live, your policy will make you safer returns than an investment in anything else costing the same.  
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Gould Building, - - - Atlanta, Ga.  
feb7-11

THREE BARGAINS!  
No. 1. No. 118 Humphries st., near Glenn, 3-r house, lot 50x200; terms \$200, bal. on long time. This is absolutely a bargain.  
No. 2. No. 52 Tenth st., corner Sixth, new 2-r house; side hall, rents for \$8 per month; price, \$800; half cash. Go see it.  
No. 3. For \$50 per front foot, a beautiful Jackson st. lot, 50x124; must be sold at once. Come to see us, we have other bargains in real estate, too late for this issue. Hampton & Herman, Real Estate and Investment Co., No. 2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

SPLIT COAL.  
The best domestic and steam coal ever burnt in Atlanta. Notwithstanding cold weather is here prices remain the same.  
A. H. BENNING,  
wholesale and retail coal merchant, corner Simpson street and W. & A. R. R.; also 339 Decatur st. Telephone 336 and 1131. Jan 5 dim

I CURE FITS!  
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN SICKNESS a life-long enemy. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, E. G. MOORE, M. C. 189 Pearl St. N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALES.  
A. J. WEST & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.  
16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.  
Handsome home, Capitol ave., large corner lot, modern style, 10-room house; owner moving away and will sell cheap.  
4-room house and large lot, Bowden street, near Peachtree, \$2,200.  
On account of the death of Mrs. Jordan, we are directed by Colonel Lee Jordan to sell his magnificent property, corner Peachtree and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 150 feet on Peachtree and extends back 400 feet to another beautiful street. The house has just been finished as tastefully, beautifully and conveniently as money and modern architecture could make it. It is situated in the most desirable portion of Atlanta, and must be seen to be appreciated. We will show the house any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. No such property has ever been offered for sale in Atlanta before. Full particulars and description at our office.  
We have several tracts on which fine profits can be made in the next ninety days.  
All descriptions of real estate to suit all wants. Money on hand to loan on real estate.  
A. J. WEST & CO.  
J. A. SCOTT, ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,  
REAL ESTATE, RENTING and  
LOAN AGENTS,  
20 PEACHTREE STREET.  
Money to loan on 3 to 5 years' time. Must have good real estate security.  
\$2,500 buys good 7-room house on lot 50x110 on W. Baker st. Cheap.  
\$7,500 buys elegant 10-room house corner lot 50x145 totally on Pulliam st. Close in. Leased until Sept. 1st 1893 per mo.  
\$7,000 buys 8-room house, all conveniences, lot 50x110 to alley on Forsyth st. Close in. Terms can be made.  
\$4,200 buys 6-room house, lot 100x192 to 20-foot alley on Woodward ave. One-third cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.  
\$5,500 buys 7-room house, lot 50x190 to alley on Pulliam st. Excellent neighborhood. Terms very easy.  
\$1,100 buys lot 22x35 to 20-foot alley on Decatur street.  
\$6,000 buys lovely lot 100x100 on S. Pryor st.  
\$2,500 buys lot 50x150 on Rawson st. Easy.  
\$3,500 buys cor. lot 50x150 on Rawson st.  
\$2,500 buys 5-room house 80x85 running back to Pulliam st. Cheap.  
\$1,500 buys 20x80 on State st. with alley in rear and side. 1/2 cash, bal. easy.  
\$800 buys cor. lot 50x25 to 15-foot alley on Sella ave. One-third cash, bal. easy.

HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY STOCK.  
The stock of the Hollywood Cemetery Company is on sale at our office.  
Remember, the purchaser of a share of the stock can have their own selection of a lot at a cost of  
ONLY \$12.50!  
by taking stock now and making the selection of the lot between January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893. The stock is  
BEING RAPIDLY TAKEN.  
Do not let so important a matter pass you.  
GOLDSMITH'S  
Real Estate Agency, No. 8 South Broad St., next door Atlanta Journal Office.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer  
FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER  
10 Choice, Close-in Residence Lots 10.  
Wednesday, February, 10 at 3 O'Clock,  
On Piedmont Ave., Courier and Pine Sts.  
These valuable lots are 50x150 feet, level and convenient to car lines, churches and schools, and are situated in the best neighborhood; no better location for first-class homes, with the most desirable surroundings, can be found on the north side of Atlanta. Parties desiring lots near the business center of the city will find it to their interest to attend this sale and secure a lot to build upon. Some persons are offering these lots annually, and with an increase of population at the rate of 10,000 to 12,000 a year, this property cannot long remain idle. Now is the opportunity of your life. It will pay you to secure a lot, whether you intend to build this year or not, because they will cost you 20 per cent more money one year later. On the southeast corner of Piedmont ave. and Pine street, there is a nice snug 5-room cottage ready for occupancy at once. This will be the most opportune time to get a bargain that you can probably ever have. The owner desires to go abroad at an early date and has instructed me to sell the property for what it will bring. Terms: 1/2 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

H. L. WILSON,  
Real Estate Agent, 30 Pryor street, Kimball House.  
JAN 25-26-27-28-29-30  
D. C. STEWART, D. M. RYEL

D. O. STEWART & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE.  
No. 36 N. Broad St.  
\$4,700 for 7-r house, water and gas, lot 50x200; \$1,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.  
\$15,000 for 9-r house, Peachtree street; house furnished, large lot; house, 2 stories (new), \$12,000 for 9-r house, Peachtree street; lot 50x200; close in.  
\$15,500 for 14-r house, Peachtree street; lot 50x200.  
\$17,000, \$21,000 and \$15,000  
for the finest residences on Forest avenue, \$20 front foot for 160 feet front on Peachtree street, east front. Half of it 300 to 400 feet deep; other half 500 to 600 feet deep. Property in front has been sold at \$60 front foot. Buy money in this.

BERLIN HEIGHTS,  
Only 3 miles southeast of carshed, near Soldiers' Home. Large lots: Low prices! No such terms ever offered to the public. One-tenth cash and one-tenth every three months; no interest; size of lots \$500 to \$1,000. Every purchaser of a \$100 lot will receive The Daily Constitution Free for One Year.  
The lots alone will be worth double the money in a short while. The company will have a car line connecting Soldiers' Home with Berlin Heights running by April 1st. Several elegant suburban residences will be built there shortly. No expense will be spared by the company to make Berlin Heights a place of beauty and comfort. A park of three acres is reserved. For further particulars and maps, call on or address  
Hampton & Herman,  
2 SOUTH BROAD STREET,  
AGENTS FOR  
ATLANTA CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.,  
J. M. HAMPTON, Pres. E. A. HERMAN, Sec.

REAL ESTATE SALES.  
G. W. ADAIR, FORRESTER ADAIR  
G. W. ADAIR.  
REAL ESTATE.  
NO. 14 WALL ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.  
A nice 6-room West End home, with barn and outbuildings, 45x200, Oak street; \$3,500.  
Lawton street, corner lot, West End, 55x198, \$1,200; with new cash offer.  
50x200, fronting two good streets, on the north side, with 6-room house, \$5,000.  
50 feet, North Forsyth street, fine brick; \$16,000.  
A number of vacant lots and small homes from \$750 to \$2,000 on easy payments.  
G. W. ADAIR,  
Feb 7, con, Sp 14 Wall Street.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.  
Corner Peachtree and Marietta St.  
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta St.  
YOU FURNISH THE PROPERTY  
WE DO THE REST  
We have a Cash Customer for \$10,000 \$20,000  
GOOD RENT PAYING PROPERTY  
That Will Not a Fair Rate of Interest on the Investment.  
BRING IN YOUR PROPERTY  
\$2,200 for the cheapest residence lot on the north side. It is on Forest avenue, and has in front of it all city improvements; size 50x150 feet, 10-foot alley. Lies well, first-class neighborhood, close in, very cheap.  
\$400 for beautiful Edgewood lot 50x22 1/2 feet. Fronts the Decatur road, and runs back to the railroad, just beyond Edgewood depot, and surrounded by nice houses and good neighbors; \$100 cash, balance easy monthly payments.  
\$5,000 for beautiful, high and shady corner lot, on Juniper street.  
70x200 feet, water, gas, sewer and electric light rights at it; very choice.  
\$2,000 for close-in lot on Simpson street, one-half block from State street and electric car line, 60x105 feet.  
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.  
A. C. BRUCE, Pres. THOS. C. HAMPTON, Sec.

East Lake Land Co.,  
Office, No. 2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
EAST LAKE IS THE COMING SUBURB OF Atlanta. Home seekers will do well to take advantage of our low prices and easy terms. We have beautiful lots for \$100 each, \$2 cash, balance \$1 per week; no interest. Also large lots 50x200 each. Price \$200, cash, balance \$6 per month. No interest. Larger lots of acreage, if desired. Terms very reasonable. Our lake covers thirty-five acres of ground. The plans for pavilion, 200x200 feet, is now being drawn. Also plans for boat and bathing houses. The lake pure spring water, clear as crystal. Over 300 houses will be erected during the spring and summer. We have the finest mineral spring within twenty miles of Atlanta. The lake and grounds will be lighted by electricity, generated by our own plant. The company have commenced on their car line, connecting East Lake with the Decatur dummy line. Now is the time to buy if you wish to get a home on easy terms. East Lake is just 4 1/2 miles due east from carshed. Plans can be seen in our office. Call on or address T. C. HAMPTON, Sec'y, Jan 23-31 2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

ANSLEY BROS.  
REAL ESTATE.  
\$35 per front foot—West Peachtree; biggest bargain offered on the street; east front, 119x200; come see it; money in it.  
\$2,000 for the best and prettiest 14 acres of land in long range of hills, 10 miles from carshed; one of the best railroads; 6-r house and plenty of fruit and nice spring; a winning bargain.  
\$3,500—New 6-room house on Peachtree street; 6th ward, and only 2 blocks from Peachtree; water and gas, and pretty corner lot; as a bargain it can be had in the city; easy terms.  
\$65 per front foot—North Boulevard; one of the handsomest corner lots on the street; elegant size; easy terms.  
We have a splendid corner lot, 105 feet front; very close in; that can be bought at a bargain; fine neighborhood; just the place for four tenement houses.  
\$3,000—Exchange for city property.  
\$1,500 for 2 fine lots, one mile from carshed, within 10 minutes' ride in the city; easy terms.  
\$2,000—Large lot on Peachtree street, per acre, \$500; can easily be made to pay 15 per cent or more.  
\$2,300—Boulevard; large beautiful lot, east front; big bargain; anxious to sell.  
\$3,200—Splendid 6-r house and lot, 50x200, on one of best streets in 3d ward; awfully cheap.  
We have a large list of cheap homes and lots all over the city; also some gilt-edge investments in business property.

DECATUR PROPERTY.  
\$1,000—Beautiful lot on Georgia R. R., near depot.  
\$2,500—New 6-room house and pretty lot.  
\$700—Beautiful shaded 2-acre lot; big bargain. Plenty of nice homes and vacant lots, cheap and on easy terms.  
Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

Parsons & Bostick,  
2 SOUTH BROAD ST.,  
Real Estate Agents,  
Mineral, Timber, Country and City Lands for Sale.  
No 12.—New 7-r house, with kitchen, lot 50x200, near Faith's park, on dummy line to Soldiers' Home; price \$2,000; \$700 cash, balance \$24 monthly.  
No 13.—Three farms, 2 1/2 miles from Marietta. One 108 of 130 acres; one of 80 acres and one of 50 acres. All lying at foot of Kennesaw Mountain, with good improvements.  
No 175.—Some choice tracts of Hardwood lands in the South Georgia; oak, hickory, ash, birch, magnolia, etc., the very finest.  
No 161.—5 acres at Peachtree park, corner Peachtree and Spruce street, per acre, \$500.  
No 155.—Lot 40x125 Peachtree st. near in. \$5,200.  
No 156.—Beautiful lot 60x120, with 6-r h. on East 12 E. Alabama street.  
No 157.—Splendid lot 50x100, with 5-r h. on Spring street.  
No 158.—Very fine lot 90x150, with 5-r h. on Highland avenue, side alley.  
No 164.—7-r new house, gas and water, Morris ave., 60x120, with good improvements.  
No 162.—We have in Laurens county a splendid farm of 4,000 acres; 400 cleared; 2,000 in virgin pine, 1,000 in best oak, ash, hickory and other hard woods; 600 in one of the finest canebrakes in the river, with steamboat landing, well improved, tenant and mill houses, cows and hogs, produces corn, long and short staple cotton, cane, barley, oats and potatoes in abundance. Terms, \$4 per acre; half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.  
No 163.—Elegant 6-r house, newly papered, gas and water, newly painted; lot 50x110, on West Peach street.

SEE OUR PRICES  
—ON—  
Mens, Boys' and Children's  
Suits and Overcoats,  
For the next two weeks. You'll buy.  
HIRSCH BROS.  
CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS,  
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
LEAD, PURE PAINTS  
—AND—  
VARNISHES.  
21 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

SCIPLE SONS,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.  
Cement, Coal, Lime.  
DRAIN SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, CLAY.  
STOVE FLUES AND THIMBLES.  
Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.  
E. O. BROWN, P. Siders. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas.

The Brown & King Supply Co.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools  
Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass  
Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated  
and Crimped Iron Roofing, Wood  
Split Pulleys.  
Write for prices and discounts.  
ATLANTA, GA.  
TRAYNHAM & RAY, O+O  
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—  
LUMBER DEALERS.  
MANUFACTURE  
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels.  
New  
els, Moulding  
Brackets and LUM-  
BER of every Description  
—Write for Prices—  
Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

EISEMAN BROS.  
BARGAINS  
FOR  
YOU  
Tailoring  
Department  
This is one of the times in the Tailoring Department with us that is a bright reminiscence for many a day with those who take advantage of the chance. Twenty cents saved on every dollar you spend there. Don't you think the liberal discount warrants generous patronage? The machinery of the Tailoring Store is not allowed to rust by idleness. All's life and activity there now.

GREAT PANTS SALE.  
\$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25 Values at \$2.90  
\$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75 Values at \$3.90  
\$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75 Values at \$4.90  
\$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50 Values at \$5.90  
YOUR FIT IS HERE.

SUITS AT A SACRIFICE.  
The sales of last month were great beyond precedent. Larger than we had reason to hope they would be. Added testimony to the broad-gauge policy that inspires the power to do with the wisdom of how to do. But do not for one single instant suppose that the triumph of a grand success leads us to relaxed effort. "Innocuous desuetude" is not in our programme. Our whole organization is at present directed towards making popular the exceptional Suit Sale now progressing here. Its equal in point of cheapness has never been known in this city. Come before the choicest plums are sold.  
EISEMAN BROS.  
17-19 Whitehall Street.

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## KEELY CO

Rest?

No, Restless.

The great onrush of December and January is succeeded by the great inrush of February. The period of quiet is between the weeks.

As the tide of the January trade sale went out it left many interesting things on the shining sands, especially from the Woolen Dress Goods Bargains. A little quiet browsing will find them, single patterns mostly. A glance on the attractive center counters gives an illustration.

## 98c FULL ASSORTMENT

The Muslin Underwear Department swings into a new month with enthusiasm still at flood-tide. For Monday we'll display a grand force of Garments of every sort at 98c each, worth \$1.25. Miss it and you are the loser—provided, of course, you need Underwear.

## NOT THE DREGS 98c

## EMBROIDERIES

The character, quality and variety of our Embroideries and White Goods increases each season as our business history lengthens. That makes the work of every year harder than its predecessor. Nevertheless, the clean, clear and complete lead we now have in this market is to be more than maintained. The stock is and will be by odds the best we ever had.

These are serious words. We mean that they should be seriously accepted at their full value. We will make them good, more than good.

## LACES THE NEW SPRING STYLES LACES



GINGHAMS.  
GINGHAMS.  
GINGHAMS.  
GINGHAMS.  
GINGHAMS.



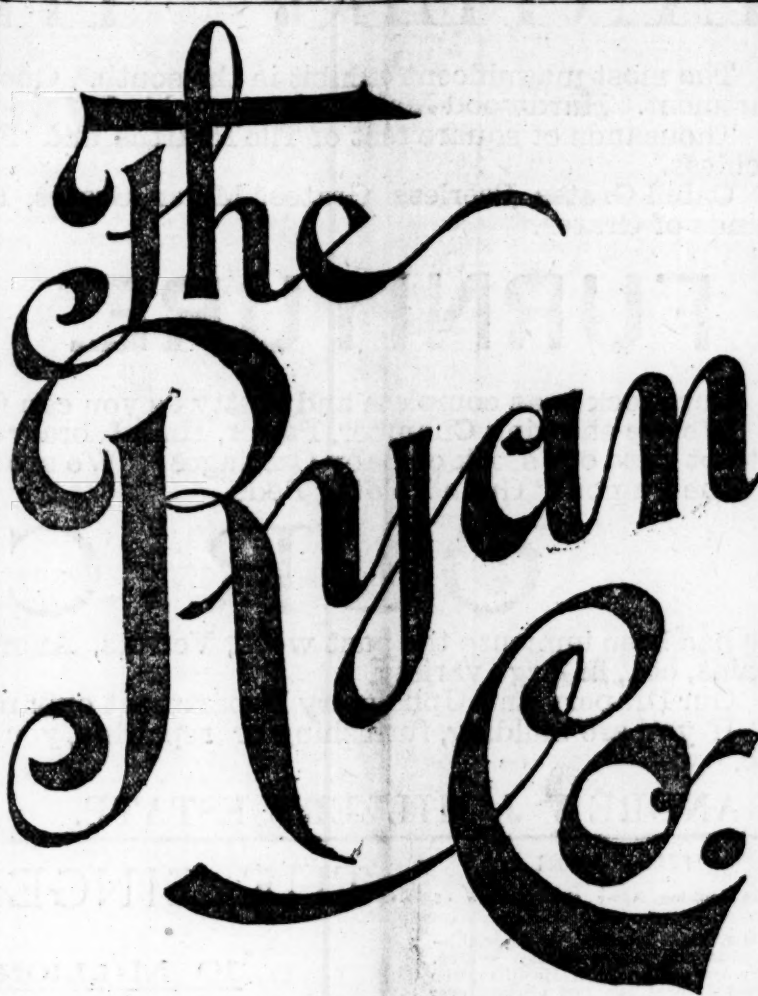
The Yankee and Glasgow Gingham. In their respective spheres and grades they reign alone—supreme. Most beauty and quality for the money. The new styles have more strength and richer colorings than any other stuffs at the prices—10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c. The flimsy rottenness of many of the Gingham shown recently make it a satire to call them Dress Goods, they are rather a sort of decorative material. We avoid them.

## A PRINCIPLE HERE

In the great collection of Spring Merchandise we have almost nothing held from last season, but the trifles that we have are kept carefully distinct from the newcomers.

Our usage is not the custom. Generally old and new are mixed, or the fact that certain styles are not the latest is concealed from the buyer. Our salespeople are required not to allow you to think the old are new.

## KEELY CO



This week will eclipse all their former efforts in the distribution of the Numerous Bargains they will offer throughout their 100 different departments.

Black and colored twilled Dress Goods, only 10c yard.  
Double-width Henrietta Cloths, only 10c yard.  
42-inch wool small checked Dress Goods, only 39c yard; new spring styles.  
Yard-wide Sea Island, only 5c yard.  
Good quality Spring Gingham, only 5c yard.  
Amoskeag Gingham, spring styles, only 7 1/2c yard.  
Fast colors turkey-red Table Damask, only 31c yard.  
Men's natural-wool Undershirts, only 25c each.  
Hand-made Torchon Lace, 2 to 5 inches wide, only 5c yard.  
Book-fold mainsack-checked Muslin, only 6 1/2c yard.  
All-pure-linen Towels, only 5c each.  
Extra large size pure-linen Towels, only 12 1/2c each.  
1,000 pieces Hamburg Edging, at 5c yard; worth 15c.  
Bleached Muslins and Sheetings, at manufacturers' prices.  
Comforts and Blankets, less than New York cost.  
5,000 pieces new White Goods just opened.  
Fine sheer-checked India Linens, only 5c yard.  
Checked Nainsooks, Dotted Swiss, Persian Lawns, Indian Dimities, Victoria Lawns, Jones' Cambric, etc., at half price.

## Largest Stock of Embroideries and Laces in the Southern States

New Chiffon Laces.  
New styles Black Laces.  
New Cambric Edges and Insertings to match.  
New Nainsook Edges and Insertings to match.  
New Mull Edges and Insertings to match.  
New India Linen Edges and Insertings to match.  
Big Bargains in Ladies', Misses', Men's, Boys and Infants' Hosiery.  
Big Bargains in Dress Trimmings, Corsets, Dress Linings, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, etc.  
All the latest novelties in Buttons, just received.

## SHOES.

The largest retail Shoe Department in the world. \$125,000 stock of Shoes to select from. Shoes for everybody and at prices to suit every purse.

500 pairs infants' fine Dongola button Shoes, in opera and French toes, at 50c, regular price at other stores 75c.  
489 pairs infants' fine Dongola button Shoes, in patent tips and plain, 75c, sold elsewhere for \$1.  
630 pairs children's fine Dongola Shoes, in sizes 4 to 6 1/2, spring heels, \$1 other store prices \$1.25.  
2,000 pairs children's spring heel, solar-tip Shoes, in calf and pebble goat, sizes 8 to 11, 85c, a bargain at \$1.25.  
2,500 pairs misses' and boys' Bay State make, in spring heels, sizes 12 to 2, in calf and pebble grain, for \$1, sold elsewhere for \$1.50.  
2,575 pairs low-heel School Shoes for misses and boys, Bay State make \$1, worth \$1.50.  
420 pairs pebble, solar tip, spring-heel Shoes, sizes 12 to 2 1/2, \$1.25; good shoe for \$1.75.  
An endless variety of boys' calf Shoes, button and lace, Bay State make, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, for \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25.  
527 pairs Wright & Peter's fine Dongola kid, misses' Shoes, in spring and low heels, for \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50.  
790 pairs Morrow's fine Shoes, in sizes 12 to 2, \$2.25; former price \$2.75.  
3,000 pairs Seth Norwood's ladies' fine Dongola button Shoes, in common sense and opera toes, for \$1.25; sold in other stores at \$1.75.  
2,750 pairs Bay State make ladies' pebble grain, patent tip Shoes, 2 1/2 to 9, for \$1.25; a bargain at \$2.  
A large lot of Soller, Lewin & Co.'s ladies' fine Shoes, from \$2.50 to \$5.  
1,350 pairs men's calf Shoes, in all styles, Smith & Stoughton make, reduced from \$3 to \$2.50; worth \$4.  
2,037 pairs Seth Norwood's fine opera toe, Dongola kid Shoes, in sizes 2 1/2 to 9, patent tip, for \$1.25; sold elsewhere for \$1.75.  
1,320 pairs Marcy Bros. & Co.'s pebble grain Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 9, for \$1, former price \$1.50.  
A large lot of Marcy Bros. & Co.'s ladies' oil grain, water proof shoes, tomorrow for \$1.25; former price \$1.75.  
700 pair ladies' fine Dongola Shoes, Ziegler Bros.' make, at \$2; sold at other store for \$2.50 and \$2.75.  
3,500 pairs Padan Bros.' ladies' fine Shoes, in all styles, at \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.  
3,070 pairs M. A. Packard's men's fine Shoes, hand-sewed, in all styles, at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.  
930 pairs Marcy Bros. & Co.'s men's Shoes, in lace and congress, for \$1.75; former price \$2.50.  
A big lot of George E. Keith's men's calf Shoes, all styles, for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.  
1,374 pairs Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's fine Shoes, in all styles, at \$2, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.50.  
Also a large lot of fine Shoes from the following well-known Shoe factories: Miller & Ober, Chas. Heiser, Perkins & Joyce, Taylor & Carr, Bannister, J. C. Bennett, Wright & Peters, Burr & Packard, at 50 per cent less than competitors' prices.

## CARPETS.

Extra quality Ingrain Carpets, only 35c yard.  
Best quality all-wool Ingrain Carpets, only 60c yard.  
Best quality Hall Carpets, only 50c yard.  
Best quality extra Tapestry, only 65c yard.  
Best quality 5-frame Body Brussels, only 80c yard.  
Best quality hall and stair body Brussels, only 80c yd.  
Sanford's Wilton Velvets, only \$1.25 yard.  
Roxbury Tapestry Carpets, only 80c yard.  
Japanese Jointless Matting, only 35c yard.  
Smyrna Rugs, only \$3 each.  
1,000 pairs Lace Curtains, only 75c pair.  
Dado Shades, with spring rollers, only 50 each.  
Cherry cornice poles, only 35c each.  
Ash cornice poles, 35c each.

## Immense Bargains this Week in Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing.

5,000 mens' all-wool Cassimere Suits, sacks and cutaways, \$7.75, former price \$20. 4,000 mens' all wool Pants at \$2.50, former price \$6.50 and \$7. 3,500 mens' all-wool Pants at \$1.50, former price \$5. 7,000 pairs mens' all-wool Scotch Cheviot Pants at \$1, former price \$3. An extraordinary line of children's Suits, all ages and styles, made by the best high-class manufacturers, and bought direct from makers, and at prices to suit everybody. Clark's O. N. T. 6-cord 200 yard Spool Cotton 40c doz, or 3 spools for 10c, at

## THE RYAN COMPANY.

## TOMORROW ONLY

AT THE HOURS NAMED.

At 8 a. m.—100 Gingham Dresses, new spring styles, 10-yard patterns, at 25c each.

At 9 a. m.—50 large size Comforts at 25c each.

At 10 a. m.—25 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests only 5c each.

At 11:15 a. m.—25 dozen large size, 40x20, all pure linen Towels, only 5c each.

At 2:30 p. m.—10 dozen Ladies' fine Silk Hose, only 25c pair.

At 3:30 p. m.—15 dozen Men's medium-weight white Undershirts, only 10c each.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned street committee of the mayor and council of the city of Athens, Ga., till 10 o'clock p. m. (city time) of February 15, 1892, for furnishing material and laying 41,000 square yards Belgian block pavement, 25,000 square yards Macadam pavement, 17,000 lineal feet curbing, 7,000 lineal feet gutter sluice and 5,000 feet crossing.

A certified check of \$500 must accompany each bid.

The work to be paid for in city bonds (at par) of the denomination \$1,000, 30 years at 5 per cent.

For specifications and further information address the city engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

C. G. TALMADGE, Street Committee.  
JOHN GERDINE, Street Committee.  
E. L. SMITH, Street Committee.  
J. W. BARNETT, City Engineer,  
Jan 27—31 Feb 27 10 o'clock sun

## The Equitable OFFICE BUILDING.

The contractors are now building partition walls in the Equitable Building, and parties wishing

## To Rent Rooms

therein arranged to suit their wants will please apply, without delay, to

Litt Bloodworth, Jr.,  
SECRETARY  
East Atlanta Land Co.  
Feb 2 d1w

## Atlanta Trunk Factory.

Everything for traveling purposes. There are dull seasons, of course. But the mill must go, and the livelier we make it the better all around—for work people, for buyers, for sellers. Prices are what will do it—some of them so low that profits sink out of sight, maybe a loss on others. Better even than that have the machinery rust.

Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, at \$10.  
Bridal Trunks, worth \$10, at \$6.  
Men's Valises, worth \$5, at \$3.  
Women's Bags, worth \$6, at \$4.

The abnormally great business now being done here without interruption is due to abnormally favorable conditions.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,  
94 Whitehall St.

## NOTICE

To Jail Builders and Steel Cell Workers

There is money in it for you, and if you will act without delay you can get it out. Send your address to us for valuable information on the subject. Time is limited; therefore, do not delay, but address, at once,

Early County News,  
Blakely, Ga.  
Feb 2w sun tue (r)

## FOR SALE.

Powerful Field Glass, cost \$30, for \$10. Address P. O. Box 392, Cincinnati, O.

## FAT FOLKS REDUCED

BY  
DR. SNYDER,  
The Successful Obesity Specialist.

Mrs. Etta Mullican before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

McMinnville, Ore., Jan. 12, 1892.—Dr. Snyder, Dear Sir: I have just finished my eighth month's treatment. My health is as nearly perfect now as I could wish. I used to suffer intensely with sick headache in its worst form, also with kidney trouble and rheumatism. My general health is so much improved it is almost impossible for me to realize the great change and blessing that has befallen me. The following will show my weight and measurement before and after taking treatment:

Before After Loss  
Weight... 256 pounds. 172 pounds. 83 pounds.  
Height... 64 inches. 58 inches. 6 inches.  
Waist... 36 inches. 28 inches. 8 inches.  
Hips... 52 inches. 40 inches. 12 inches.  
I feel very grateful for the benefit I have received and can heartily recommend your treatment to anyone suffering from that most discouraging of diseases—Obesity. While nearly all other diseases gain sympathy, that of Obesity calls forth nothing but ridicule on its unfortunate victim. All inquiries with stamp enclosed will be most cheerfully answered. MRS. W. W. LEVIE.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.  
No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials call or address with 6 cents, in stamps,  
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,  
McVicker's Theater Bldg., Chicago, Ill.





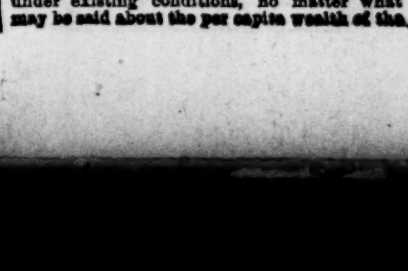










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## FUNERAL NOTICE.

**DAVIS.**—The friends and acquaintances of J. P. and Mattie O. Davis are requested to attend the funeral of their daughter, Clara O. Davis, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the services to be held at their home, corner Oak and Pearl streets, West End.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

**CONSTITUTION OFFICE.**  
ATLANTA, February 6, 1892.  
Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.  
Clearings today \$62,692.50  
For the week \$3,280,900.00  
Clearings last week \$2,784,754.24

**Notes.**  
The New York bank supply reserve fell of this week some \$2,000,000, which indicates a revival of trade, and is therefore encouraging, but there remains an excess of more than \$3,000,000 over the lawful requirements, and it will be better for the country when a large part of this idle sum is put out.

Wall street news is mainly of a bull character, and there are strong reasons for an advance in the entire stock and bond list.

There have been no weak spots for several days, and today the movement of importance was in Lacksawanna, which opened at 18 1/2, advanced to 19 1/2 and closed at 19 1/2.

The season is celebrating his redemption to the board in a spirited way, satisfying the public that there is "life in the old man yet."

Reading was the only other flyer, making a net gain of 24.

Earnings on all southern railroads are improving, and a decided increase in traffic will take place as spring opens.

The iron market continues dull, pig being a shade lower, but there is a hope of a recovery, and the market has been out of blast for repairs now being ready to fire up.

Orders for steel rails are large and increasing, and this alone will cause an immense quantity of metal.

There has been a little inquiry for Southern stock this week, and the holders of all local railroad stocks are taking courage therefrom.

The Central issue is one of the neglected subjects, and if permitted to lie quiet for a while it will soon come to life again.

**Local Bond and Stock Quotations.**  
New York exchange buying at par; selling at 1/16. 1/2 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations.

Atlanta 17, 1904-18			Rome 85	91
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.				
Atlanta Nat'l.....	350		Lowry B'g Co.....	148
Atlanta 1890-1891.....	125		Mar. Nat'l.....	100
Gen'l'n & B'nk.....	100		Banking Co.....	100
Merch. Bank.....	100		Am'n Banking.....	100
City Nat'l.....	100		Trust Co.....	100
City Nat'l.....	142		South'n Banking.....	100
Capital City.....	115		& Trust Co.....	100
RAILROAD BONDS.				
Co. St. 1897.....	101	105	Co. Pacific, 1st 161	101
Co. St. 1898.....	112	111	Co. Pacific, 2d 161	95
Co. St. 1922.....	111		A. P. L. 1st 167	104
Central 7.5, 1893, 100			Marlin & N. Co.	45
Char. Col. & A. 1892			S. & M. M. 1898	
A. & Florida.....				
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Georgia.....	173	180	Aug. & Sav.....	129
Florida.....	90	100	A. V. & W.....	102
Central.....	100		do do 1898	92
Ind. Seab. ....	72			



FIGHTING THE PARTY.

Is Mr. Cleveland at the Bottom of the Scheme TO THROTTLE NEW YORK'S DEMOCRACY?

The Bolters Advised to Take Part in Conventions, ONLY TO BETRAY THEM WHEN IN.

And Then to Come Out and Join in a Revolt Against Lawfully Constituted Party Authority.

New York, February 6.—[Special.]—The bolting Murray Hill mugwump democrats, who favor the retention of republicans in office, have issued an address.

It makes no charge of irregularity against the state executive committee.

It does not call in question the regularity of the state convention called on February 22d.

It has no complaint to make against the conduct of the primaries for the election of delegates to the state convention. These primaries are as fair for the one candidate as for the other, as all they have to do is to vote and to add up the figures which will tell who has the majority.

The only complaint the bolters have—which shows up under the lines, and from between the lines, is that an expression of the admitted will of the New York democracy, made positive in February, instead of being a subject of quarrel until June, may possibly be of benefit to David B. Hill.

David B. Hill can carry New York, now or in June.

Grover Cleveland can neither carry New York, now, in June nor in November, because he uses democratic victory to put republicans into office over the protests of a democratic city.

But his friends would like to parade around the vote of New York as an uncertainty until they hoodwink other states with their false pretenses.

The state democratic committee, unanimously elected by the late convention, which made New York democratic by a majority of almost 50,000, met regularly and in order.

They issued a call for a state convention, making every provision for a faithful count of the votes cast in the primaries.

All the democrats of the state, whether they favored Cleveland, Hill, Gorman, or even Dan Lamont himself, were invited to take off their coats, and let the best man win.

Then the Cleveland bolt began—or at least the bolt of men who claim to be his mouth pieces, and whose treason to party organization he has no yet rebuked. And these men come before the public with the astounding declarations that—

Though the committee was regular; The primary elections are regular; The state convention will be regular; They will not abide by the result.

Why? Because they do not want the country to know how New York stands!

This is by no means the worst part of their programme. An open, honorable adversary is to be respected. But a sneak who steals into council chambers only to betray the men who admitted him is too mean for recognition.

Listen to this from the address of the bolters' committee:

In our judgment, you should fight at the primaries to elect delegates who regard the "snap" convention as detrimental to the true interests of the party, and "who," in taking their seats, will move that the convention dissolve without taking any action at all.

After this, under deliberate advice, having taken part in the election, and having become a part of the convention, this exceedingly honorable committee advises them that—

THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE ATTENDED THE PRIMARIES IS NO REASON FOR YOUR ABSTAINING FROM TAKING PART IN THE MEETINGS WE ADVISE YOU TO HOLD.

That is, they may not abstain from county meetings called later to bolt the lawfully ascertained action of New York, and to go with a delegation of party renegades before the national democratic convention, to see if they can stir up strife there.

Is Mr. Cleveland in favor of this programme? If not, it is about time for him to discover these men who are making such a foul use of his name.

The democracy of New York is in earnest. It has swept republicanism out of its fastenings. It has captured everything in sight in spite of men who betrayed the party in the last municipal election and proposed to turn the city over to the republicans. It does not, at this late date, propose to be switched off by republican enemies, mugwump deluders or traitors in its own ranks.

The regular democracy, which has been fighting the party bolters, looks to true democrats everywhere to hold up their hands against secret as well as open enemies.

THEY HEAR FROM HILL.

The Montgomery Club Notices Him of His Organization.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 6.—[Special.]—On the night of the organization of the David Bennett Hill Club in this city, the secretary, Captain Alva Fitzpatrick, was instructed to notify Senator Hill by telegraph of the organization of the club. The telegram was sent on the night of the organization, and this morning Captain Fitzpatrick received the following letter in reply:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, February 6.—To Alva Fitzpatrick, My Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 2d instant, and to thank you and my other friends in Montgomery for the kindly feeling for me manifested by their action. Assure me of my appreciation of my friendship, I remain, very truly yours, DAVID B. HILL.

To Elect Delegates.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., February 6.—The democratic state central committee of Kansas, met

here last night and decided to hold the state convention March 5th, at Leavenworth, Kan., to elect delegates to the national democratic convention at Chicago.

NOT IN HARMONY.

The Republican Nominee for Governor of Louisiana Has a Word to Say.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 6.—The following letter from Hon. A. H. Leonard, the republican nominee for governor, explains itself.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 6.—Hon. T. A. C. Age, Chairman State Central Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, Sir: The campaign committee which you have appointed is not, in my opinion, in harmony with the sentiments of the late state convention of the republican party. I believe that the convention meant what it said. At all events, so far as my voice in it went, I meant what I said. I must, therefore, decline to co-operate with that committee. Back of all the leaders stand the republican party. To the party I appeal. Let us hope the party will take such action as will be acceptable to all republicans. Very respectfully, A. H. LEONARD.

THE RING IN TROUBLE.

Matters Do Not Go Exactly as the Members Would Wish.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 6.—[Special.]—The ring in the city council is again in a stew. This time the purchase of 3,000 feet of hose has brought on the trouble. The ring was worked up by a slick drummer for a New York house, and they, for reasons known only to themselves, agreed to purchase back of the hose from him. To this end the ring met at the house of Hiram Tyree, a negro alderman, and opened the bids for the hose. At the council meeting the fact was discovered that the ring was being worked and the other bidders kicked against the proceedings, but to no avail. They then proceeded to give the whole snuff away, just what suited the ring, the chance of making the award, is not at present, patent.

A HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE.

He Slays the Man Who Had Assaulted His Wife.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 6.—[Special.]—A well-known farmer of Bedford county has taken the law into his own hands and avenged an outrage upon his wife by shooting down one of her assailants and now is in jail.

He was pursuing another, who, strange to say, is a son of the man who now lies a corpse. The shooting occurred yesterday, and the story, as told by a neighbor of the avenging husband, is as follows:

Jack Blackwell went to see Sam Jenkins, who was confined to his room with the grip, and having visited him, he returned to his home. He got up and followed her, and entering made improper proposals, which the woman resented. Blackwell, however, seized her and threatened to harm her life if she refused his purpose. The men were neighbors, and Blackwell told his son of what occurred, and he immediately repeated the outrage. The woman, who was seriously injured, finally managed to get to the house and informed her husband of the affair. Mr. Jenkins at once dressed, and taking his shotgun, in a few moments found the older Blackwell, whom he had just seen, and shot him dead.

The younger man had seen Jenkins coming, and made his escape. Jenkins pursued him as soon as he could saddle up, and has since been heard from. Public sympathy is with him.

CAUGHT IN THE TRAP.

An Incident in the Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—Secretary Stradman, of the Young Men's Christian Association, today captured Red George J. Lindner, the well-known confidence operator, and he will be turned over to the officers from Nashville, where he is wanted for obtaining money and money under false pretenses. Lindner came into the association rooms this morning, and was talking to the secretary while he was opening the association's mail. Among the letters was one containing a circular giving a likeness of Lindner, and offering a reward for his capture. Lindner saw the circular as quickly as the secretary recognized him as the party wanted, and got out of the building before he could be stopped. Stradman subsequently caught him on the street, and placed him in jail. He acknowledged his identity and will go to Tennessee without a requisition.

HE SHOULD TACKLE ATLANTA BEER.

And if He Didn't Change His Opinion It Would Be Very Queer.

HELENA, Mont., February 6.—Beer is not a spirituous liquor according to a decision rendered here by Judge Knowles, United States district judge. This is an original ruling of a federal court on this subject. Of the state courts that have passed upon the question, those of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Tennessee have agreed with the judge's ruling, while the court of North Carolina and one in New York have held the contrary. The case on trial was that of a man who sold a bottle of beer to a soldier on the frontier, and was fined for it. The federal statutes provide a penalty for selling spirituous liquor or wine to Indians on the reservation.

THE LAST DANCE.

Miss Kittie Shaw Drops Dead While Dancing at a Reception.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 6.—Miss Kittie Shaw, the daughter of a prominent physician of this city, dropped dead at 3:30 o'clock this morning while dancing at a reception given by the Pittsburg club, in honor of the reception of their clubhouse. Socially, the Pittsburg club is the foremost organization of the city, and last night's reception was the social event of the season. Miss Shaw had been dancing frequently during the night, and was taking a final waltz when she suddenly threw up her hands and fell dead.

A Worklike Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Three letter carriers were suspended today by Postmaster John Schaefer for distributing a circular letter a few days ago. The circular was a worklike one, and for the purpose of protesting against what they termed the "departmental" character of the letter carrier's "eight-hour law," which, they state, deprives the carriers of all the advantages they heretofore enjoyed. As the paper is bound in decidedly worklike and defiant terms it was impossible for Postmaster Field to overlook it.

The Ball Went Into Bonham's Head.

FLORENCE, Ala., February 6.—[Special.]—While hunting near town this afternoon, Marvin Crow, the ten-year-old son of Rev. G. L. Crow, accidentally shot and killed a companion, Harry Bonham. The boys had a twenty-two calibre fobert rifle, which they were using to hunt for a squirrel. Crow was standing when the gun accidentally discharged, the ball penetrating Bonham's head.

A Woman's Revenge for a Kick.

MILAN, Tenn., February 6.—In Carroll county, Miss Travis and her wife have been having domestic troubles for some time. A few days ago Travis kicked his wife from the door. She swore to kill him, and last night while he was sleeping she threw a brick and hit him on the head and in a few minutes, while help arrived the woman was covered with blood, and was in the act of shooting herself. She is now in jail.

Mrs. Schneider Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Mrs. Schneider, who was shot Sunday night by her husband, Howard J. Schneider, died this afternoon. Her brother, Young Hamilton, was instantly killed at the same time she was shot. Young Schneider is in prison awaiting the action of the grand jury upon the killing of Hamilton.

An Oxford Assignment.

OXFORD, Ala., February 6.—[Special.]—The dry goods firm of W. & A. Moore, one of the oldest and largest houses in this section, made an assignment today for the benefit of its creditors generally. R. P. Thomson is the assignee.

THEY ARE AT OUTS.

Blaine and Harrison Will Soon Part Company.

THEY LOOK AT EACH OTHER CROSS-EYED And Speak Bitterly Behind Each Other's Backs.

BRIBERY CHARGED IN THE ELECTION Which Resulted in the Return of John Sherman for the Seventh Time to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—[Special.]—The relations between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine are again a source of great deal of gossip here, the general impression being that the relations between these two men are about as strained as they could be without an open rupture.

The friends of Mr. Harrison all appear to believe that Mr. Blaine would welcome an open disagreement, which would permit him to leave the cabinet with credit to himself in order that he might become an avowed candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Blaine's friends, on the other hand, declare that the president is forcing the issue over the acceptability of the Chilean matter, and that his position is being made so uncomfortable that he may be forced, out of self-respect, to throw up the portfolio of state.

They assert, with a great deal of emphasis, that Mr. Blaine has not absolutely decided to be a candidate.

Afraid of the Ballot Box.

To a friend of his who called upon him yesterday, Mr. Blaine declared that he had not made up his mind that it was not the nomination, but the result at the ballot boxes later, which he feared. He said that he would not enter the race again, unless he felt very confident that the republican ticket would win, and that what he was waiting for now was to see how matters would shape up before the coming campaign, in order that he might know exactly what the chances might be.

In connection with the present trouble between President Harrison and Mr. Blaine it is interesting to note the receipt of Mr. Blaine's apology, the president wrote a message to congress, declaring it to be unsatisfactory, but when he found that Mr. Blaine had had interviews with several members of the foreign affairs committee, in which he declared that Chile's answer was entirely satisfactory, and that these authoritative statements had gone to the country, he had no alternative except to write another message, reversing his opinion as to the acceptability of the apology.

All these facts, which are coming out one by one, go to show how aggravated and strained the relations between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine are.

The Sherman Middle.

The partisans of ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, still continue to charge that money and other undue influences were used in the recent senatorial contest in Ohio by which "long John" Sherman was returned to the senate for the seventh time. After the caucus an investigation by the Ohio state legislature was talked of, but as the management of the affairs was in the hands of Senator Sherman's friends, that was, of course, impossible, except through the grand jury. Rumors of bribery of a more or less indefinite character were investigated by the grand jury, but it is impossible to secure any specific testimony, and the grand jury adjourned without doing anything.

Today a rather specific charge floated in from Ohio against Secretary Foster, who was one of the most active workers in behalf of Senator Sherman. T. H. McConica, who represents Secretary Foster's county in the Ohio legislature, was one of ex-Governor Foraker's supporters, and towards the close of the fight he showed signs of weakness, and all sorts of pressure was brought to bear to induce him to abandon Foraker and go into the Sherman camp. It was said that Foster could land him. He was several times solicited to come to Washington and have an interview with the secretary of the treasury. This, however, he declined to do, because the Sherman managers would not arrange a pair for him.

Called In Out of the Wet.

He was during this time in constant communication with the secretary of the treasury, as to the acceptability of the apology. He specifically told on January 6th, the day of the caucus, he received the following telegram from the secretary of the treasury:

"Hon. T. H. McConica, Columbus, O.—Come in out of the wet, and be taken care of. (Signed) Foster."

McConica, however, did not take advantage of the umbrella offered him by the secretary of the treasury, and remained out in the wet to the end. The paper which printed this alleged telegram offers to furnish proof of its truthfulness. Secretary Foster, when seen by your correspondent today, emphatically denied that he had sent any telegram of that character to Mr. McConica, or anybody else.

More Postoffice Facilities.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order giving money order facilities to all postoffices where the compensation of the postmaster reaches \$200 per annum. The expense of carrying this order into effect is trifling, and the offices already established are doing good service in this line, and greatly in excess of the anticipation of the department.

GARZA GIVING BOTH GOVERNMENTS TROUBLE.

The Slick Rascal—The Troops on Both Sides of the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Garza movement along the Mexican border is giving the officials of the war department considerable trouble, just at present. No secret is made of their disappointment that Garza is still at large in the American territory, and that his operations cannot be confined exclusively to Mexican territory. Garza and his followers are known to have received aid and assistance from the Mexican government, and the United States troops are unable to capture the revolutionists in a large measure, attributed to the deceptions practiced upon them by these people.

General Grant, acting secretary of war, and General Schofield had a conference with the president on this subject today, and it is understood that it was decided to take vigorous action to capture Garza and his immediate followers, or to drive them out of this country.

Senator Ransom, the Mexican minister, also had a talk with Secretary Blaine on the same subject today, and was answered that this government would do its utmost to preserve the neutrality laws. The president of Mexico has withdrawn the suggestion recently made by him that the Mexican troops in close pursuit of the revolutionists be allowed to cross the Rio Grande at points

where the exact line of division of the two countries was undetermined, a like privilege to be conceded to the United States troops under similar conditions. It is understood that this action was taken at the suggestion of this government, and the presence of the presence of armed troops on foreign territory might result in dangerous international complications. The two governments will continue to co-operate, however, in the strict enforcement of the neutrality laws.

THE CAPTAINS RELEASED, But Not On Account of the Chilean Trouble A Rule of the Department.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—There were some important orders issued from the department today, interesting in view of the recent prospect of a Chilean war.

Captain W. S. Schley is relieved from command of the cruiser Baltimore, which has occupied such a large share of public attention, and placed on duty in charge of the third lighthouse district, with headquarters at Staten Island, New York, relieving Captain H. F. Pickens, who is ordered to command the cruiser Charleston, which is ordered to proceed to the Isthmus incident. Captain George C. Remey is relieved from his command and granted two months leave of absence.

The Baltimore is to be commanded by Captain William Whitehead, who is at present on duty at the Boston navy yard. He will leave that post on the 13th instant and will take command of the Baltimore when it is ordered to the journey across the continent. Both the Baltimore and Charleston are at San Francisco.

It was stated at the navy department this morning that the order relieving Captain Schley and Remey is a matter of rule, those officers having already served more than the statutory limit of three years in command of the Baltimore and the Charleston, respectively. Their time expired some weeks ago and it was at their urgent request that no changes were made as long as there was a prospect of trouble, and relief from their vessels in such a period would have been regarded as rather severe unless there were some specific reasons for the change. Captain Bradford was sent to the Isthmus to succeed Captain Schley in command of the Baltimore, and his death at Portsmouth, N. H., made it necessary to select another officer for that duty.

To Report a Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—A meeting of free silver members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, was held tonight at the residence of Mr. Blaine, chairman of the committee. Besides the chairman, there were present: Williams of Illinois, Kilgore, Robertson, Pierce, Edes, McKeighan and Bartine. Five members were also present—Taylor of Illinois, Tracy, of New York, Johnson of North Dakota, Williams of Massachusetts and Stone of Pennsylvania, anti-free silver men of the committee. It was almost decided to drop the measure, unless the financial clauses of the bill are molded to suit them. Meantime the popular agitation is spreading throughout the empire. The liberals in every congressional district are getting the victory of the clerical in Prussia will enable them to triumph elsewhere, are organizing against the proposed new law.

The Berlin municipal council has voted to general instructions from the treasury department to notify all shippers, and ports, it cannot apply to New Orleans.

Referring to compressing, Flower states: "In handling such an enormous quantity of bulky an article, it is to be supposed that there are more or less exceptions to the general good order, but I am confident that we can safely state that the cotton in the world is cotton better compressed and prepared for shipment than in the port of New Orleans. The latter concluded by stating that men with special men having police powers under the auspices of the exchange stationed on landings night and day, and in warehouses and compresses, as has been the case for many years, no effort is being made to improve on the present excellent showing. Further, the document be forwarded to the secretary of treasury at Washington, with the suggestion that those who have endeavored to raise a hue and cry about fire losses on cotton should trace such losses to their proper sources, and by that means only can such evils as exist where adequate protection is not afforded be corrected or stamped out.

MATCHES AMONG THE COTTON.

Discovered While the Steamship Lepanto Was Being Loaded.

NEW YORK, February 6.—While the men were transferring the cargo of 650 bales of cotton from the Savannah line's lighter Louisiana to the steamship Lepanto this afternoon a number of matches were found in the bales. The Lepanto was loading at the Wilson pier, Hoboken, and the agents, Sanderson & Son, were immediately notified. They sent word that the matches were not to be loaded. Further investigation showed that many matches were distributed among the bales. Sanderson & Son sent word of the discovery to the maritime commission, saying that the matter would bear a thorough investigation.

Mr. Sanderson, senior member of the firm, this afternoon said that he knew that the matches were found and that the cotton had been shipped by the Savannah line from Savannah.

At the general office of the Savannah line at pier 28, North river, Manager Sorrell professed ignorance of the matter. He thought it was not serious.

"I think," said he, "that some one must have dropped a few matches from his pocket by accident. Sanderson & Son, however, are right in refusing to receive the cotton until an investigation was made. This investigation is now being made, and is directed by Mr. Walker, superintendent of the company, in person.

The cotton was to be sent to Antwerp by the Lepanto, which sails tomorrow morning. At the Savannah line office it was said that the cotton had arrived within the last week, but no one knew by what steamship it had arrived. Mr. Sorrell thought it was not one consignment. He did not know, however, where the lighter was loaded, or where it has been since its arrival at this port.

TWO MEN DEAD.

The Result of an After-Dark Demonstration in Mitchell.

CAMILLA, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—Last night about 10 o'clock, Aaron Jackson and several other negroes who live about two miles west of this place on the farm of Mr. C. E. Watts, came to town to attend an entertainment given by the Keokup Indian Medicine Company. After the entertainment, Aaron Jackson and his party started home, and on reaching the house of Mary Jane Hill, a respectable character, called in. While there Jasper Singleton and Roman Jackson, no kin to Aaron, came in, and advised Aaron and his party to hurry home. A dispute arose between the two parties. This occurred in the house. A proposition was made to settle the matter outside. Aaron Jackson inviting them out to fight it out. Jasper Singleton and Roman Jackson came out, and each gathered up a brick and threatened to "do up" Jackson, whereupon Jackson drew his "little shooter" and fired first at Jasper Singleton, the ball taking effect in the head, and the other two were instantly hit. He then turned and fired at Roman Jackson, hitting him just above the left nipple. He ran in the house and died in a few minutes. The other two, however, were not hit. TheSingleton party, came in next for recognition from Aaron, who, turning from Roman, fired at Bradley. He dodged down just in the nick of time to save himself, and only received a little powder burn about his face. He had business in other quarters and proceeded to attend to it.

A Loss of \$30,000.

REHOBOTH, Ala., February 6.—Last night at 6:30 o'clock the Tennessee Packing Company's packing house was burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have caught from the smoking room.

AN INCOME TAX.

Proposed to Raise Funds for Educational Purposes.

NINE MILLION MARKS TOO MUCH. And the Measure Gets a Set-Back.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN A THEATER.

Non-Commissioned Officers Charged with Treating Their Men in a Manner That Was Brutal.

BERLIN, February 6.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]—Whatever may be the intentions of the ministry regarding the modifying of the Prussian elementary education act, the proceedings in the committee show that the clerico-conservative majority are not disposed to assume a conciliatory attitude. Clauses containing the most arbitrary provisions have already been passed by a vote of 16 to 12.

By an unalloyed majority the house rushed the successive paragraphs of the act, heedless of the protests by the liberals. The Tories published in the papers about the direct intervention of the emperor and relative to his promising Von Zennigen, a member of the national liberal party, to so shape the bill as to prevent Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance, and other ministers, from resigning, seems like so much gas. The committee has asked Miquel for a detailed statement of the annual expenditures under the measure.

Two More Expenses.

The conservatives got a thorough set back when they found that the new education law would involve an increased outlay of nine million marks annually, which it is proposed shall be raised on an income tax.

The opposition holds that this estimate is not sufficiently large, as a provision enabling any sixty families living in one district who may claim the right to have a separate school at the cost of the state will multiply the schools and burden the treasury. The conservatives have insisted that the clerical in Prussia will enable them to triumph elsewhere, are organizing against the proposed new law.

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firm at Bremen, which it said purchased 10,000 bales of cotton through the Jones Bros. local agents. It is asserted that the drafts on the American banks given in payment for this order have been protested.

LOSSES OF COTTON BY FIRE.

President Flower Addresses a Letter to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—[Special.]—President Walter C. Flower, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, has addressed a letter which will be published tomorrow, to the collector of the port of New Orleans, in answer to a circular letter of the treasury department sent to all cotton ports, calling attention to the impropriety of baled cotton, and the losses by cotton fires, and directing that the reports be made for prosecutions of all violations of the law. President Flower shows that out of 20,000,000 bales of cotton received at New Orleans in the last ten years, only 35,000 bales are partly damaged.

He says cotton fire losses from all causes since 1882 were only \$500,000 out of \$1,000,000,000 of total value, equal to \$20,000,000. "If," says the letter, "we take shipping or export value of the 19,610,963 bales received, it will not vary materially from one thousand millions of dollars. Losses of \$500,000, or 0.5 per cent, and this in the face of Edward Atkinson's statement, quoted by the British minister at Washington, that American cotton is treated more dangerously than any other great staple of any kind or any other cotton in the world. You will observe that I have given the above fire losses in this paper on cotton from all causes.

"Now, if we separate from the total losses in the warehouse and pier, \$20,000,000, and casualties at the railroad depots, and from shippers, etc., \$2,750, we have left losses on shipping and landing but \$186,016, or, using round figures, \$186,000, out of the \$200,000,000 of value, or one-fifth of 1 per cent. I find of the \$186,016 losses on ship boards and landing, \$45,140 were during the calendar year 1885, and \$72,899 were in the year 1886, leaving, for eight years out of ten, but \$78,180, or say, to use round figures, \$80,000, out of the total valuation of about eight hundred million dollars, equal to 0.0081 per cent, or \$10,000, or say, one one-hundredth part. Is there any other known product subject to the insurance that will show such results? In the present excellent showing of cotton, I think I am justified in saying that the facts make a wonderful showing, and that while your











## MATTERS IN MEXICO.

A Short Sketch of Gattarino Garza, the Mexican Rebel.

WHO IS PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK

With the Soldiers of the United States and Mexico—President Diaz and His Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—There is a general tendency to regard Gattarino Garza, the Mexican who is now performing the double role of supplying special correspondents with work and Uncle Sam's troops with a little active service on the frontier, as nothing more nor less than a bandit.

But the statements made by Garza's lieutenants to their numerous interviewers, that their chief really represents a greater political movement, having for its object the deposition of President Diaz, is unquestionably the true view of the situation.

Diaz himself has done some good filibustering, fleeing into and out of Mexican territory with considerable frequency and agility once upon a time. When he was conspiring against some of his predecessors he was not above making overtures to the brigand leaders, "the Tiger of Alicia," to secure the services of the latter in aid of his cause. The negotiations in that particular instance, however, were not successful. Conspiracy, indeed, was the main force employed by Diaz in his earlier period of prominence, to attain his ends.

There may be more significance in the Garza

Diaz had attained the rank of captain in the army, and was promoted to colonel in the war of reform. But his greatest distinction was won during the fight between the imperialists and republicans in 1892. At the battle of Puebla he displayed great gallantry and intrepidity and gave the French reason to remember him. The feat he accomplished in driving Marquez into Mexico City rendered useless and inoperative, did more to hasten the fall of Maximilian than anything else in the war.

When the republic was restored and Juarez became president, Diaz refused an offer of the portfolio of war and began to conspire against Juarez. He crossed the Rio Grande and remained for some time on American soil.

In 1867 he ran for election against Juarez, but was defeated. He ran again in 1870-71, but failed once more. When Juarez died and Lerdo de Tejada was appointed to fill the unexpired portion of the late president's term, Diaz vented his disappointed ambition in trying to start a revolt against Lerdo, but the fates were not propitious. Lerdo was re-elected, and Diaz who was in the United States, was asked by the malcontents to return to Mexico and lead them against Lerdo. This was in 1875. Now was the dawn approaching for Diaz of that long career of almost absolute power which he has since enjoyed. A well organized army had been raised and Diaz received command. Marching on Mexico, fighting severely on the way and always victorious, Diaz and his troops entered the capital to find that Lerdo had fled. In spite of all this Lerdo was re-elected in the following year, but Chief Justice Iglesias declared the election void and



stepped into office himself as provisional president. Iglesias, however, was in a fool's paradise, for Diaz had no notion of being ignored. He forced the Iglesias party into the field, easily defeated them, and his installation as president followed.

It will be seen that Diaz was consistently and persistently a seeker after power and that his passion was personal advancement. He was ambitious and determined, in his degree, as ever was Napoleon the First. An endeavor to depose him in 1878 proved abortive, for so unrivaled was his acquaintance with the various ways of revolutionists that his opponents were outwitted at every turn.

President Diaz is now in his third term of office, which will expire in November next. He is an illustration of the great Napoleon's aphorism, that in politics there is a wide gap between promises and performance. Himself the promoter of the theory that no president of a republic should ever become his own successor, he has three times accepted office, and there is little indication of his ever vacating the presidential chair.

His present vast influence. Mexico has prospered wonderfully under Diaz, and while his absolutism is the mainspring of whatever unpopular he suffers from liberty is unquestioned as to whether an iron hand is not needed in the chief magistracy of such a country. Yet many of his actions call for the severest criticism. Suppression of press freedom is anomalous in a republic, and the outrageous policy of Diaz in dealing with the Mexican press cannot be defended. Editors rash enough to oppose him have actually been executed without even the pretense of a legal trial.

The laws in force governing the army might be appropriate in Russia, but in Mexico they are out of place, to put it mildly. Under Diaz a Mexican army officer is literally unable to call his life his own. His uniform can only be considered a badge of servitude, and is either an obedient puppet in the hands of Diaz or else a candidate for the attentions of a firing party.

Again, the anti-clerical laws, of which Diaz is the sponsor, completely suppress the suppression of the forces of opinion represented by the press, the army and the church. The impressing into military service of convicts who receive the alternative of entering either jail or the army has naturally done much to lower the status of the latter and to destroy that esprit de corps which is an essential part of every efficient national force. The story of the colonel who, becoming disaffected with the policy of the Diaz party, decided to resign his commission to enter political life, and who was waylaid by a party of soldiers and shot at the instigation of the president, though often told, has never been disproved.

And yet, to some extent, President Diaz is popular. National songs have been dedicated to him, and when he was assuming office in 1877 the Archbishop of Mexico advised the people to welcome his inauguration. The archbishop, however, has since been guided by policy in the latter instance.

Diaz, no doubt, has his virtues and redeeming features. Malappropriation of public moneys has never been charged to his administration.



MADAM DIAZ. tion, and the absence of corruption under a democratic form of government is certainly not the invariable rule.

In some respects Diaz may be compared to Dr. Francia, who founded the Jesuit state of Paraguay. They were both strong-willed, unscrupulous men, determined to prolong their power, and were each equally distinguished for personal integrity.

The one softening feature of the long-continued supremacy of Diaz in Mexico is the benign and charming personality of his present wife. The story of her meeting with Diaz and marriage to her husband is something of a romance. Her father, Senor Rubio, was an ardent supporter of President Lerdo, during the fight between Lerdo and Diaz, Rubio and the latter were bitterly opposed. They afterward met at a ball in the American legation and were brought together by Miss Foster and her wife. It was only a social introduction, but was the starting point of a sincere friendship, during which Diaz and the beautiful daughter of Rubio saw much of each other and a marriage resulted. Thus was accomplished the rapprochement in politics of two men who were traditional foes and also the connection of their families through matrimony. Mrs. Diaz is remarkable alike for her beauty and her sweetness of disposition.

She is devoted to religion and bestows frequent and costly gifts upon the church. It is needless to add that she is looked upon with extreme favor by the clerical. Her husband and his ministers, whose families are also in touch with the church, tacitly assent to the course taken by their relatives in the matter

of religion. These men are themselves entrenched within a permanent barrier of indifference to the church. While they remain Catholic in name, they refrain from observing the ordinary religious observances, the faithful, and are to all intents and purposes without the fold.

Mrs. Diaz receives the archbishop occasionally at Chapultepec, and whether his friendliness to the church does or does not affect the position of the latter toward her husband and his following—the liberal party—is only a matter of conjecture. This so-called liberal party may be nearing the time when it will be prepared to declare for the lesser of the twin. Meanwhile the liberals continue to hold their tenure of place and power, and their position in this regard certainly must give them in the abstract the general advantage over their opponents in the event of a forthcoming popular upheaval.

Is Garza the apostle of the creed of emancipation from a one-man power? He may be, for, as has been stated here, Diaz, against whom Garza declares himself to be arrayed, once endeavored to make political capital and headway through the aid of one who was admittedly a bandit, the hero of a hundred outrages and crimes, and compared to whom Gattarino Garza, taking into consideration all that is known of his past record, is fairly entitled to the name of the doubt which distinguishes him and his probable purpose for that anti-making a mere highwayman or robber intent upon the sordid acquisition of gain for the object of self alone. History repeats itself, and the now despised filibuster of the Rio Grande may prove in the finale to have been the potent instrument of real revolution and reform.

The most formidable rival Diaz possesses in the land of the Aztecs is Gonzalez, an ex-president and minister of war under Diaz, and second in title to the state capital. It is supposed that Gonzalez is the secret force directing the operations of Garza. Ambition springs eternal in the breast of Spanish-American men, and Gonzalez is no exception. He is supposed that it has not died in the heart of Gonzalez, a man who has already tasted the sweets of power and been under the spell of its magnetism.

V. GRIBAYDOFF.

## THE EARLY DAYS OF ATLANTA.

Anecdotes and Reminiscences Gathered from the Old Settlers.

I. TERMINUS.

Time has nowhere wrought such a miracle of enterprise as in the growth and development of the city of Atlanta.

Sixty years ago the area now covered by the city was a thick forest occupied by the Indians. Ten years later it became a settlement of eight or ten families. Then, rapidly advancing, it counted in 1861 a population of 20,000 inhabitants. Four years afterwards it was fired by the torch of General Sherman, reduced to ashes and deserted. Today—just twenty-seven years since the latter event—it numbers a population over a hundred thousand. Such a record is a thing of wonder.

Such is the record of Atlanta, expressed in a single paragraph. There is, perhaps, no city of twice its population in America that can exhibit, within the same period of time, an equal number of interesting and singular events. The history of Atlanta, in its principal topics, is familiar to nearly every schoolboy in Georgia, but there are facts of individual experience and items of personal recollection that do not belong to the general information of the day.

They are found in the accounts of the early settlers—their reasons for coming to Atlanta, their occupations and amusements, their difficulties and discouragements, the quaint characters of the neighborhood and the various episodes incident to the life of the pioneer. Cramped together they form a collection of tales equally as entertaining as the "Arabian Nights."

There are not a few of our old citizens who recollect Atlanta as she appeared in the early forties, before she quit the dialect of the country village and commenced to speak the different languages of the town. There are not so many, however, who recall her under the name of Terminus for the very good reason that only few people were living in the settlement when the name of Terminus was adopted by the inhabitants.

The first man to brave the solitude of the district and to utilize its trees in the erection of a house was Hardy Ivy, a name fully indicative of the fresh and stalwart energies of the pioneer. He bought his piece of ground, containing about a hundred acres, from Mr. Kirkpatrick, the grandfather of Mr. John C. Kirkpatrick, of our city, and agreed to pay for it in produce as he could "manage to spare it." The house was built of logs, and was located in the neighborhood of Ivy street school. The western boundary of the land was subsequently formed into a street and named in honor of Mr. Ivy.

This was in 1863. About the same time the state of Georgia, in a legislative enactment, decided to build the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was intended to connect the Chattahoochee and the Tennessee rivers, and to unite the railroads from Macon and Augusta, then in progress with other lines from the north, reaching to New York and Cincinnati. Mr. Stephen H. Long was appointed by the legislature to survey the proposed route and to locate its terminus at a point near the Chattahoochee river, convenient for connecting it with the other railroads in the state. The survey resulted in the planting of a stake near the site of the present union depot—and about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Ivy's residence.

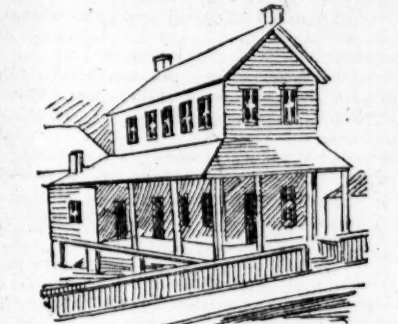
The news of the location soon reached the ears of John Thrasher, and he lost no time in moving his household goods into the settlement. He was called by everybody "Cousin" John, because he gave the address of kinship to everybody he met. The example he set was soon followed by a number, and in the course of two or three years several other persons drifted into the neighborhood. Perhaps his example was imitated in other respects—for not long afterwards a very attractive tavern displayed its sign to the settlers, and many a hard-earned dollar was melted over its counter. I am told that several of our worthy grandmothers were denied the luxury of shoes on account of the zeal of their husbands to support this popular institution. The first general store of the settlement was kept by Johnson & Thrasher, and was situated near the site of the First Presbyterian church. A blacksmith shop was also among the early attractions of the neighborhood. A place of such promise, of course, needed a name and gradually the settlers adopted the name of Terminus—not Terminus, as stated by Mr. Felton in a recent letter to the Journal.

But in spite of its precocious start the settlement, in a few months, ceased to be a place of "great expectations." The excitement that followed the driving of the stake

soon quieted down before the delay of the workman in building the road. "Cousin" John Thrasher, disappointed in his mercantile enterprise, pulled out and went to Griffin. Other settlers emigrated to Marietta and Decatur and the place soon waned into quite a "deserted village."

The appearance of Terminus in 1842 may be seen in a few words: Imagine two country highways crossing each other at right angles and a clump of houses grouped together at the point of intersection, and you have a bird's-eye view of the situation. Lofty pines then shaded the site of the future Kimball house and large oak trees showered their acorns along the undeveloped avenues. One of the highways connected the towns of Marietta and Decatur, then two very important centers of trade and learning. The other came from Peachtree creek and was called Peachtree road until it reached the Decatur highway, when it changed its name to Whitehall and ran out in the direction of West End, passing in front of a wayside inn, from which it derived its name. The inn was called "White Hall" because it was the only house for miles around that boasted of a coat of white paint.

The first building to attain the height of two stories was erected in the same year, and was built for the engineer of the State road. The hopes of the settlement began to rise with the new building, and they watched its growth



with many signs of approval. It was the darling of the village, and our "rude forefathers" were as proud of its appearance as their descendants are of the state capital. It was located in the square now occupied by the building of Senator Brown facing the passenger depot. Here Judge Logan E. Blackley, a few years later, kept the books of the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was afterwards used as a boarding house—and recorded the first of many disasters in the worthy enterprise it inaugurated. Several years afterwards it was rolled to its present location, near the intersection of Whitehall street and Trinity avenue. It is now quite old, and has parted with much of its respectability. Few are aware of its existence, or pause in their walks to "do it reverence." Yet it stands the only relic, in the shape of a wooden building, that links Atlanta to Terminus.

It was also in the year 1842 that Mr. Wash Collier bought the ground enclosed within the angle of Edgewood avenue and Decatur street, which he has continued to own until the present. Mr. Daniel Dougherty, at the same time, purchased the lot on which he afterwards built the National hotel.

The greatest event of the year, however, was the appearance of the first locomotive ever seen by the inhabitants. The State road had been completed as far as Marietta, and needed an engine to operate along its track. The nearest point from which an engine could be secured was the town of Madison—distant about sixty miles. The weighty machine was accordingly mounted upon a huge wagon and drawn through the country by sixteen horses. Oration was given on the engine at every settlement along its route, and when it came into the neighborhood of Terminus, it was greeted by several hundred people collected there to witness its arrival. A few days later a passenger coach drawn in the same manner arrived from Milledgeville. The Terminus were very happy over the event and held a public celebration at the tavern. Mr. Benen Roberts, the owner of the hotel at Marietta, taking advantage of the first trip of the engine, gave a large party in Marietta and invited a great many people from Decatur and other points. The train pulled out the 24th of December, Christmas eve, and was engineered by Mr. W. F. Adams. It was not, however, a fast train, and when it came to the Chattahoochee bridge the passengers stepped out and walked in front of it across the river. It arrived in Marietta with its cargo in good time for the party, and brought them back safely the following day.

A new era was thus begun in the affairs of Terminus. Hopes were revived and a new spur. Several who had deserted their adversity returned to apply the falsehood to their own prophecies, and "Cousin John" Thrasher was among the number.

Cod-liver oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won; and yet few are willing to take it—the taste is so vile and it lasts so long. Some stomachs cannot take it, and some are burdened with it.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is not offensive; it is pleasant to some, especially children. It is not often a tax on digestion.

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Messrs. H. C. Stockdell, general agent of the Phoenix Insurance Co. and E. P. McBurney, cashier of the Mutual Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta, are going to have each an office in the new Equitable building. They will be made of quarter-sawn oak, both new and original designs and will be made by.

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All Kinds of Office, Bank Work and Interior Hardwood Finishing.

These offices will be among the prettiest in that handsome building.



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Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply to the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. See Druggists or by mail, ELLY BROS., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

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From Moore, Marsh & Co., we have: W. L. Moore, J. F. Meador and C. D. Dickinson. From Draper, Moore & Co., we have: W. W. Draper, E. O. Waldrop, H. S. Morehead, and J. H. Kiser. From the John M. Moore Shoe Co., we have: J. M. Moore; and from J. H. Halliwell & Co., we have: J. H. Halliwell. We are prepared to offer you at full price a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes as you can see in any house in the south, which is now complete in every department. Our facilities are equal to having competent men in every department. With the large and attractive stock, which we carry at all times, we think it will be to the interest of the trade to examine it before placing orders elsewhere. With thanks for the patronage extended to different members of our firm in the past, we are, Very truly yours,

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Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room Suites

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The poor woman we sorrowful, just as we fore her, and many who have been too names.

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